

# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 29.70

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 10, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 77, 2 p.m. 84  
Humidity " 56, " 53

September 10, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 79, 2 p.m. 88  
Humidity " 95, " 87

2899 一十二月七年寅甲

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1914.

四拜禮 號拾月九年寅甲

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$38 PER ANNUM.

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### FURTHER OFFICIAL DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

#### BRITISH GALLANTRY AGAINST HEAVY ODDS.

#### Whole German Infantry Battalion Captured.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph."]

Position Satisfactory.

Sept. 9, 12.25 a.m.

A Press Bureau report says:  
The general position continues to be satisfactory.  
Pressure against the enemy continued along the whole front of the Allies.  
The British were engaged all day.  
The enemy opposed to the British, after a stubborn resistance, have retired and are now crossing to the north of the Marne river.

Many Captures.

The Fifth French Army advanced with equal success and reports many captures.  
The Sixth French Army, on the Ourcq river, has been heavily engaged, but repulsed the enemy.  
The Germans have suffered severely along the whole line, the advance having been resolutely pushed home.  
British casualties are small in proportion to the nature of the fighting and the result of the two days' operations hitherto is very satisfactory.

A Fluctuating Battle.

Sept. 9, 5.45 p.m.

A message from Paris at midnight states that it is officially announced that the retreating German right wing has crossed the Petit Morin in order to protect their communications.  
They made violent and fruitless attacks on the Allies on the right bank of the Ourcq.  
The British troops are pursuing the offensive in the direction of the Marne. On the plateau north of Sezanne the French troops are advancing, though slowly.  
A violent fluctuating battle is raging in the Centre.  
The situation on the Right, in the direction of Nancy and the Vosges, is good.

Continued Advance.

Sept. 8, 7.25 p.m.

A Paris communique issued in the afternoon says:—The Allied Left wing, with the advance guards of the Paris garrison, continue to advance and have progressed from the banks of the Ourcq to Montmirail.

A German division on the line from Nancy to Chateau Salins attacked our Right and were repulsed to the north.  
Further eastward we retook Mandray Ridge and Fourneau Pass. There is no change in Alsace.

A violent engagement has taken place in the Centre, between Ferechamps-en-Oise and Vitry-le-Francois and the southern extremity of the Forest of Argonne. The enemy did not succeed or repulse us anywhere. On the other hand the Germans lost ground at Vitry, where they fell back.

The enemy's Right wing is retiring in the direction of the Marne between Meaux and Sezanne. The Anglo-French troops have taken a number of prisoners, including an infantry battalion and a company of mitrailleurs with caissons.

"Husband Our Resources."

Sept. 9, 9.45 p.m.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing a deputation, said: I am willing to help municipalities to raise money to relieve distress. We must, however, husband our resources to the utmost because the last few hundred millions might win the war. These, thank God, the enemy could not raise. We must all work together to carry the old country to triumph. (Cheers).

King and Wounded.

Sept. 9, 6.45 p.m.

Never a day passes without their Majesties visiting the wounded.

Belfast Volunteers.

Sept. 9, 6.45 p.m.

Belfast alone will supply immediately two brigades to Lord Kitchener's army.

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Russia's Progress.

Sept. 9, 5.45 a.m.

It is announced from Petrograd that a battle was fought all Sunday along the whole Austrian front, the Austrian centre retreating. Desperate fighting is proceeding in the Kavaratska region. The Russian offensive on the left bank of the Vistula is attended with favourable results.

The following telegram has kindly been forwarded to us by H.E. the Governor for publication:—

Sept. 5th, 1914.

General survey in continuation of that issued August 30th of the operations of the British Army during the last week.

No new main trial of strength has taken place. There have indeed been battles in various parts of the immense front which in other wars would have been considered operations of the first magnitude but in this war they are merely incidents of the strategic withdrawal and contraction of the Allied forces necessitated by the initial shock on the frontier and in Belgium and by the enormous strength which the Germans have thrown into the western theatre while suffering heavily through weakness in the eastern.

The British expeditionary army has conformed to the general movement of the French forces and acted in harmony with the strategic conceptions of the French General Staff since its battle at Cambrai on August 26th, where the British troops successfully guarded the left flank of the whole line of French armies from a deadly turning attack supported by enormous force.

The Seventh French Army has come into operation on our left and this in conjunction with the Fifth Army on our right, has generally taken the strain and pressure of our men. The Fifth French Army in particular on August 29th advanced from the line of the Oise River to meet and counter the German forward movement and a considerable battle developed to the south of Guise. In this the Fifth French Army gained a marked and solid success driving back with heavy loss and in disorder three German Army Corps—the Tenth, the Guard and a Reserve Corps. It is believed that the Commander of the Tenth German Corps was among those killed.

In spite of this success, however, and all the benefits that flowed from it, the general retirement to the south continued, and the German armies, seeking persistently after the British troops, remained in practically continuous contact with our rear guards. On August 30th and 31st the British covering and delay troops were frequently engaged and on September 1st a very vigorous effort was made by the Germans which brought about a sharp action in the neighbourhood of Compiègne. This action was fought principally by the First British Cavalry Brigade and the Fourth Guards Brigade and was entirely satisfactory to the British. The German attack, which was most strongly pressed, was not brought to a standstill until much slaughter had been inflicted upon them and until ten German guns had been captured. The brunt of this creditable affair fell upon our Guards Brigade, who lost in killed and wounded about 300 men.

After this engagement the men were no longer molested. Wednesday, September 2nd, was the first quiet day they had had since the battle of Mons on August 23rd. During the whole of the period marching and fighting had been continuous and in the whole period the British casualties had amounted to about 15,000 officers and men. The fighting having been in open order upon a wide front with repeated retirements has led to a large number of officers and men and even small parties missing their way and getting separated and it is known that a very considerable number of those now included in the total casualties will rejoin the colours safely. These losses, though heavy in so small a force, have in no wise affected the spirit of the troops. They do not amount to a third of the losses inflicted by the British force upon the enemy and the sacrifice required of the army has not been out of proportion to its military achievements. Our army has been reinforced to more than the extent of its losses. The British army is now south of the Marne and is in line with the French forces on the right and left.

The latest information about the enemy is that they are neglecting Paris and are marching in a south-easterly direction towards the Marne and towards the left and centre of the French line. The First German Army is reported to be between La Ferté-sous-Jouarre and Montmirail. The Second German Army, after taking Rheims, has advanced to Chateau Thierry and to the east of that place. The Fourth German Army is reported to be marching South on the West of the Argonne between Suippes and Ville-sur-Tourbe. All these points were reached by the Germans on Sept. 3rd. The Seventh German Army has been repulsed by a French corps near Deinville. It would therefore appear that the enveloping movement upon the Anglo-French left flank has been abandoned by the Germans, either because it is no longer practicable to continue such a great extension or because the alternative of a direct attack upon the allied line is preferred. Whether this change of plan by the Germans is voluntary or whether it has been enforced upon them by the strategic situation and the great strength of the allied armies in their front will be revealed by the course of events. There is no doubt whatever that our men have established a personal ascendancy over the Germans and that they are conscious of the fact that with anything like even numbers the results would not be doubtful. The shooting of the German infantry is poor while the British rifle fire has devastated every German column of attack that has presented itself.

Their superior training and intelligence has enabled the British to use open formations with effect and thus to cope with the vast numbers employed by the enemy. The Cavalry, which has had more opportunities for displaying personal prowess and address, has definitely established its superiority. Sir John French's reports dwell on this marked superiority of the British troops of every arm of the service over the Germans; the Cavalry, he says, do as they like with the enemy until they are confronted with their numbers. The German patrols simply fly before our horsemen. The German troops will not face our infantry fire and as regards our artillery they have never been opposed by less than three or four times their numbers.

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

The following incidents have been mentioned during the action at Le Cateau on August 26th:—

The whole of the officers and men of one of the British batteries had been killed or wounded with the exception of one subaltern and two gunners. These continued to serve one gun and kept up a sound rate of fire, and came unhurt from the battle-field.

On another occasion a portion of a supply column was cut off by a detachment of German Cavalry, and the officer in charge was summoned to surrender. He refused, and starting his motors off at full speed, dashed safely through, losing only two lorries.

Our soldiers in spite of the hot weather and long marches, look well and hearty and the horses in consequence of the amount of hay and oats in the fields are in excellent condition.

In short it may be said that the war so far as it has advanced has given most promising opportunities of adding to the reputation of the British arms and of achieving notable and substantial successes.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN HENNIKER HEATON.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received Sept. 10.

The death is announced of Sir John Henniker Heaton, Bt., K.C.M.G., at the age of 68. [Sir John Henniker Heaton, K.C.M.G., was the greatest postal reformer of his generation.

A direct descendant of the Heaton of Heaton, Lancaster, he was born at Rochester on May 18, 1848, and educated at Kent House Grammar School and King's College, London. At the age of 16 he emigrated to Australia, where he took to pastoral pursuits with varying fortune, and also became connected with the press and acquired an interest in the most successful newspapers of New South Wales. He was prominent in all public and philanthropic works in the Australasian colonies. He represented New South Wales at the Amsterdam Exhibition in 1883 and Tasmania at the Berlin International Telegraphic Conference in 1885, when he succeeded in getting a very large reduction made in the cost of cable messages to Australia. In 1884 he was appointed to Mauritius, to negotiate its new constitution. A Conservative, he was elected M.P. for Canterbury at the general election in 1885 and again in 1886, and was subsequently returned for that constituency on four other occasions unopposed, up to as late as 1910. In 1886 he was appointed Commissioner for New South Wales to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. He carried the Imperial Penny Postage scheme in 1898, the Anglo-American Penny Postage in 1907, introduced telegraph money orders in England, the parcel post to France, etc. In 1899 the freedom of the City of Canterbury was conferred upon him in a silver casket, and in the same year he was presented with the freedom of the City of London in a gold casket. He was created K.C.M.G. in 1905 and made a Baronet in 1912. He was the author of the standard work of reference on Australia—"The Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time."

### ALBANIAN AFFAIRS.

#### PROBABLE NEW KING.

London, Received Sept. 9.

In Rome it is expected that Burhan Eddin, a son of Abdul Hamid, will be proclaimed King of Albania.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### HOME RACING.

THE ST. LEGER.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received Sept. 10.

The list of St. Leger probabilities (published yesterday) is amended as follows:—

Brakespear ..... H. Jones

Orangeman ..... Walter

Griggs

Black Jester ..... Stern

Dan Russell ..... Rickaby

Glorvina ..... Prout

Evansdale ..... W. Hurley

Trois Temps ..... Clark

Kennymore ..... F. Temple

man

Hapsburg ..... Foy

Peter the Hermit ..... Watson

Walton Heath ..... Donoghue

Carrikerfergus

Courageous ..... Watts

White Lie ..... Saxby

Ambassador ..... Bullock

Cressingham ..... Jellies

White Prophet ..... William

Griggs

Magyar ..... Randall

Draughtsman ..... Spear

Robert Lee ..... Piper

The betting is 4 to 1 Peter the

Hermit, and 9 to 2 Hapsburg and

Kennymore.

Bank Rates Advanced in Chicago.

Chicago, August 4.—Bankers have advanced rates to 7 per cent. for the first time since 1907. There is no difference between time and call loans. Limited amounts are being loaned, but the banks are shutting down on putting out money except in cases of absolute necessity. Commercial banks are taking care of the grain men, who have large quantities of grain in transit to primary markets, but they say that they are working to curtail the movement from the country. There were 2,098 cars of grain received here to-day, of which 900 cars were wheat. By going on a Clearing-House basis, the banks have created more of a scare than some intended. The West is well supplied with liquid assets, but it will require the assistance of the banks readily to turn them into cash.

Chicago banks have arranged for \$53,000,000 of the Aldrich-Vreeland currency which is expected within a week and will relieve the situation.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

##### CONDENSED.

A violent fluctuating battle is raging in the Centre.  
Their Majesties are every day visiting the wounded soldiers.

The death is announced of Sir John Henniker-Heaton.

It is reported that there is no change in the situation in Alsace.

The Germans, in an engagement with the French at Vitry, lost ground and fell back.

The British troops are pursuing the offensive in the direction of the Marne.

Belfast alone is to supply two Brigades to Earl Kitchener's Army.

It is expected that Burhan Eddin, a son of Abdul Hamid, will be proclaimed King of Albania.

The Press Bureau announces that pressure against the enemy continues along the whole allied front.

The retreating German right wing has crossed the Petit Morin in order to protect communications.

The German right wing is retiring in the direction of the Marne between Meaux and Sezanne.

The Anglo-French troops have taken a number of German prisoners, including an Infantry Battalion.

Mr. Lloyd George says Municipalities must husband their resources because the last few hundred millions might win the war.

##### NEWS.

Further war items from exchanges appear to-day.

Interesting notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

The eighth of a series of pen-pictures entitled "In the Wake of War" appears on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, and log book on page 6.

Hongkong contributions to the Prince of Wales' Fund are announced to-day.

General news and an article on the reception of Sir Edward Grey's peace proposals appear on page 3 to-day.

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.  
Saturday, September 12.  
Half yearly meeting of shareholders, Hongkong Hotel Co.—noon.  
Extraordinary general meeting, H. K. Hotel Co.—12.15 p.m.  
Band Night Peak Club—9.15 p.m.

Monday, September 14.  
Sale of Crown Land—P.W.D.—3 p.m.

Saturday, September 19.  
H.K. and Shanghai Bank. Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders—City Hall—noon.

Royal Aerated Waters Manufacturing Co. Ltd., General Meeting—noon.

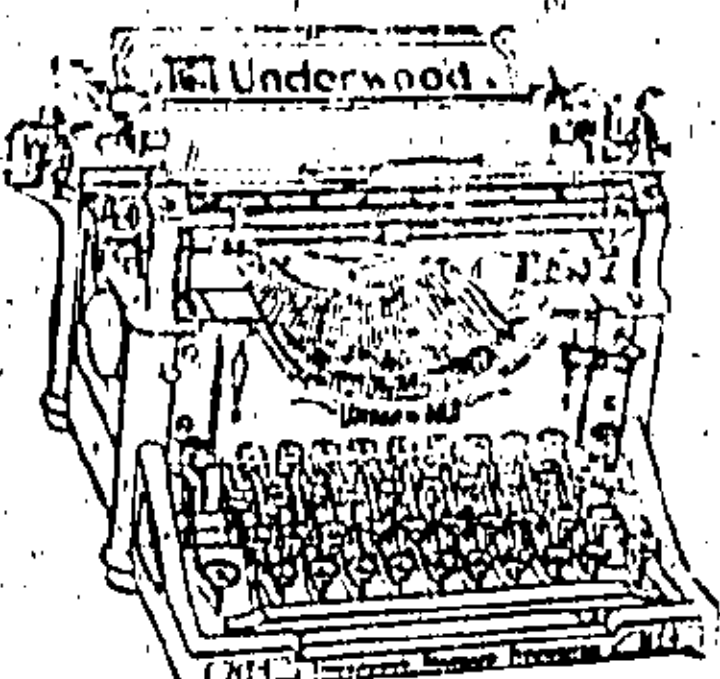
Saturday, September 26.  
Douglas Steamship Co.—Ordinary general meeting—noon.



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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

General Managers.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to: 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1913.

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## OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

## Chinese Finance.

It is announced that fourteen millions of the sixteen million Internal Loan for China has already been subscribed in the capital and the provinces and judging by the efforts put forth there is every reason to believe that the full amount will be forthcoming in a very short time. All things considered, the financial position of China, while not on the best of footings, is not in such a gloomy predicament as the pessimists forecasted a month ago when all outside sources of supply were abruptly cut off. For many months China had been staying off the foreign bankers in their efforts to impose upon her a loan of twenty millions sterling. One device after another was brought into play to the end that China should further mortgage her revenues to this extent, but without result.

Daily Press.

## Indian Loyalty.

Among the latest fiction put into circulation from Shanghai is the following: "The statement emanating from London that Indian troops are on the way to Europe to take part in the fight against Germany and Austria is absolutely untrue. The attitude of the Indians is such that the slightest cause will bring about a mutiny which has been brewing for a long time. The English Government is apparently fully aware of this and has taken precautionary measures everywhere." That is simply a wicked perversion of the truth. The German armies in the field are probably in no doubt whatever by this time as to the presence of Indian troops in the theatre of war, and anyone who takes the trouble to glance at any newspaper published in India will have his mind speedily disabused of the mischievous inventions in the above message. In no part of the British Empire has loyalty and affection for the Throne been more strikingly and splendidly shown than in India. Some interesting extracts from Indian papers which bear out this statement will be found in our own columns to-day. As to the situation generally, it may be said that while there is much strenuous fighting yet to be done in France, the truth of Lord Kitchener's recent assurance is daily becoming clearer that the "Anglo-French resistance to the numerically superior forces of Germany, if prolonged, can only lead to one conclusion"—and that conclusion is victory for the Allies.

## China Mail.

## The War.

The most cursory glance at today's telegrams from the various theatres of war suffices to indicate that the conflict is continuing with unabated vigour. In France the Germans, apparently exasperated by the failure of their enveloping movement, renewed the struggle with increased ardour, only to be met by new tactics on the part of the Allies, who, adopting the offensive—a method more suited to the British and French—compelled the enemy to fall back at various points and for a considerable distance. Thus in France, the main body of the German Army is finding that their efforts are being frustrated more and more effectually as time goes on. In Belgium the enemy are finding the Belgians more difficult than ever to cope with, and, in revenge, are committing barbarous acts of vandalism—the latest being the destruction of Dinant, an important and populous town. At Antwerp and in central Belgium generally, the enemy appear to be having the worst of matters. In Austria and East Prussia the Russians have practically carried everything before them and their continued success, were it not vouchsafed by highest authorities, would seem to be, at least, exaggerated.

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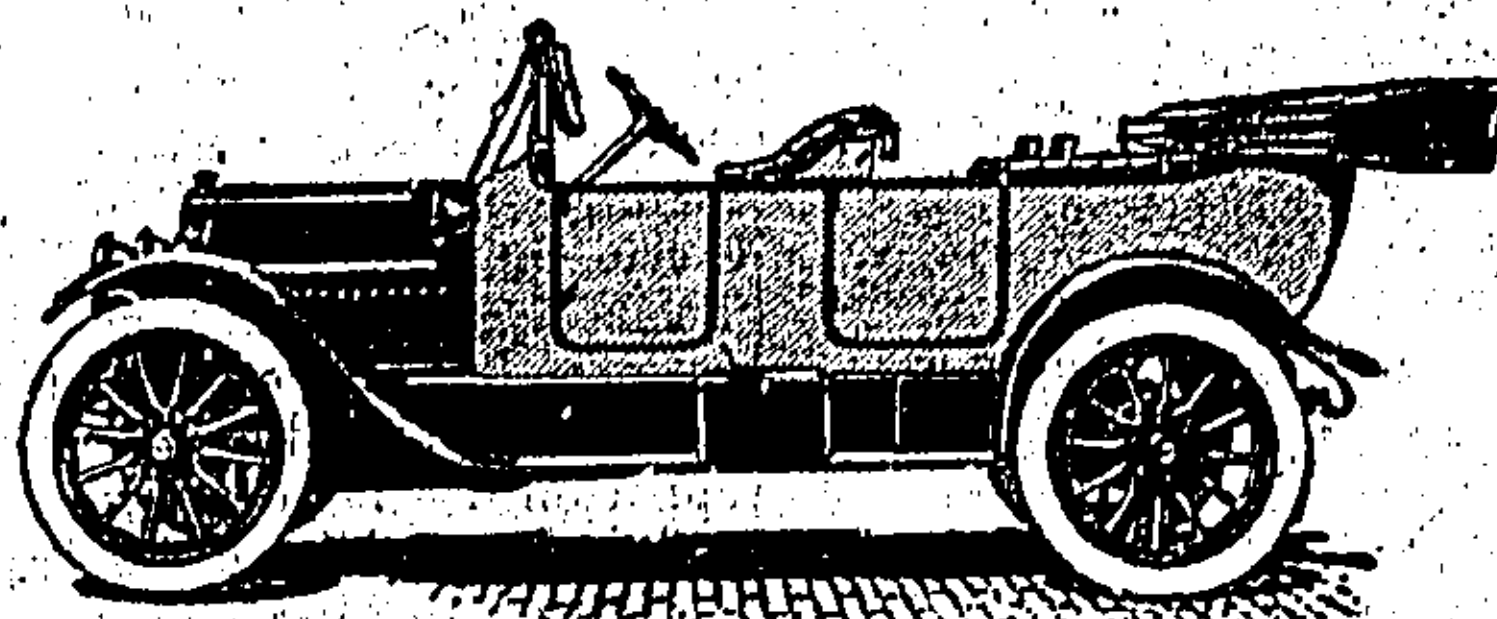
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## GENERAL NEWS.

**From Misadventure.**  
"Death from misadventure" was the verdict returned at an inquest held on the body of James Willard Coburn, an oiler on the U.S.S. Galveston, who accidentally fell into the Huangpu. He had been on shore, and missed his footing as he was stepping into a sampan from a pontoon at the Kinleyuen wharf while going to his ship. He was carried away by the tide, and the efforts of the sampan man to rescue him were unavailing. The body was seen floating in the river by Mr. Geo. Murray Kidd, chief examiner of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and an officer of a steamer. The body was identified by means of tattoo marks and numbers on the man's uniform. It is being sent to Manila, whence it will be taken to the deceased's home in the United States.

**The Sea Serpent.**  
No year passes without its sea-serpent, but the imagination of those privileged to watch its revels above water has sadly deteriorated. Certainly the specimen which turned up off Malta recently is interesting, being "horse-like in front and serpent-like otherwise," but its size—"four times as long as a man"—does less than justice to its reputation. The Mediterranean sea-monster is a pigmy compared with that which fought with a boatload of fishermen near Newfoundland in October, 1873. Originally the latter measured 10ft. in length, but 6ft. was cut away before it was put in spirits, and it is now only 10ft. long. These 16ft., however, represented less than one-half of the whole limb, for the fishermen were unanimous in asserting that when the monster retreated he still had 19ft. of the injured limb with him.

**Solution of the Mongolian Problem.**  
The chief of the Board of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs submitted a memorandum to the President the other day, stating that since the declaration of independence by the Unga government, the Living Buddha has always asked help from Russia, but since the outbreak of the war in Europe, the Russian troops which had hitherto been stationed at Unga have been withdrawn and the Living Buddha has been in a state of helplessness and that on account of this, the Living Buddha has expressed his intention to cancel his independence and once more acknowledge his allegiance to the Chinese Government. The memorandum proceeds to suggest that it is a very good chance for the Government to solve the Mongolian problem if the Government cares to send a delegate to Unga to express the goodwill of the Chinese Government and to persuade the Living Buddha to cancel his independence and join the union of the five races, etc. The above suggestion is said to have received the special attention of the President, who has ordered the Secretary of State to hold a conference to discuss the steps to be taken towards this direction.

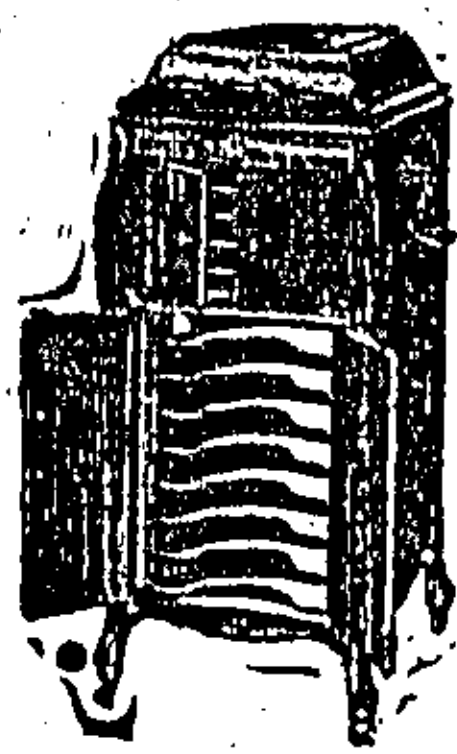
**Loyalty of Indians.**  
London, 19th August (1.5 p.m.)—In the letter to Mr. Gandhi, the Marquis of Crewe warmly thanks the former for the offer made by a large number of Indians of unconditional service during the war. Lord Crewe says he is disposed to think that it is not advisable for Indian students to volunteer for military duties as such an action might mean that they would be detached for three years from the purpose for which they came here. Nor is it possible to advise them to join the Territorials as the establishments are now complete, and a long waiting list already exists. Lord Crewe points out that there is another sphere of public duty not less important, consisting of rendering aid to the sick and wounded, which is largely carried out by voluntary assistance. He suggests that a committee should be formed to raise an Indian Voluntary Aid contingent. Many Indians, who are offering their assistance, are qualified medical men, and Lord Crewe says there is reason to hope that the contingent would be one of the most efficient in the Kingdom.

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## THE EVE OF WAR.

Street Scenes in London.

London, August 3.  
The streets of the British capital, ordinarily so quiet on Sunday, were thronged throughout the day and late into the night yesterday, while everywhere were soldiers bound ostensibly for manoeuvres. The rumble of artillery and the single blasts struck the wellspring of British patriotism, and cheers supplanted the gloom that seemed to pervade the throng during the tense part of the crisis. Newspapers are ordinarily considered a desecration of the Sabbath, but extras appeared at frequent intervals yesterday, to the satisfaction of all.

The Cabinet meeting at Mr. Asquith's house, in Downing Street, was one of the greatest attractions. The throngs almost blocked the street and their cheers were loud when the Ministers appeared. The police had to clear a way for traffic. During the progress of the Cabinet meeting hundreds of Labourites and Socialists, led by a band, marched past Downing Street, headed for Trafalgar Square to hold a meeting of protest against the war. The Ministers could hear the "Marseillaise," to which air the anti-militarists marched. The Trafalgar Square meeting attracted thousands and was proceeding calmly enough until some one appeared with a Union Jack, which was raised above a red flag and caused a tremendous outburst of cheers. The bearer of the flag was carried shoulder high in the direction of Whitehall, while the red flags were torn down and trampled. A free-for-all fist fight followed between the Socialists and their opponents, finally resulting in the calling of mounted police, whose presence soon quieted matters. No arrests were made.

Ben Tillett, one of the speakers, was frequently interrupted and was invited to fight when the meeting was finally broken up. In all the churches in London yesterday there were prayers for peace. There were big attendances at all services despite the heavy rain in the morning hours. Learning that Cabinet meeting had been called a second time, at 6.30 o'clock, fully ten thousand haunted Whitehall to watch the Ministers as they turned into Downing Street. Most of the officials came in automobiles, but John Burns walked, receiving a big ovation as he wedged his way through the crowd. Downing Street was heavily guarded by police, who permitted no one to enter until after the meeting was adjourned, after 8 o'clock.

Mr. Asquith was cheered as his automobile turned into Whitehall. With him were members of his family. The Government buildings presented an animated spectacle all day, as well as at night, with officials hurriedly going to and fro and attracting the ever-present throngs that seemed anxious to remain near the scene of activities. At midnight groups were going through the streets singing.

There was a scene of great enthusiasm outside Buckingham Palace last night. A crowd of five or six thousand gathered before the palace and sang the national anthem and called for King George, who, with Queen Mary, appeared on a balcony and bowed in response to cheers given for them and for France.

## SIR EDWARD GREY'S PROPOSAL.

Reception in Germany.

Berlin, July 28.  
Most of this morning's papers abstain from taking up a definite attitude towards Sir Edward Grey's mediation scheme. Those which speak out on the subject are divided in their views. Of the two metropolitan Conservative journals, only the *Agrarian Deutsche Tageszeitung* discusses the matter, and it is frankly hostile and derisive. After reviewing the work of the first Ambassadors' Conference, it expresses surprise "that Sir Edward Grey could find courage to invite Europe for the second time to such a farce," and asks "whether at a moment when she has to struggle with a grave internal crisis England is called upon to pose as the arbiter of Europe."

Of the non-party papers of Conservative tendencies, the *Neuzeit Nachrichten* says that pacific endeavours can have "practically only one object, namely, to restrain Russia from interference with the contest on the Danube and the Save," since "what goes beyond that is of evil."

The *Tagliche Rundschau*, on the other hand, admits that "no country could be more called upon to assume the role of mediator than England, who has solemnly pronounced herself disinterested, and no one is better suited for it than the Minister, Sir E. Grey." But it enters the qualification that "Germany can take part in no action which in any way tends to hamper Austria's procedure."

*Die Post*, usually the most bellicose, but now among the most pacific of organs, says that the proposal "is worthy of consideration, and will certainly have a friendly reception from the Powers," and it expresses the hope that "the London Conference will result in an amicable settlement of the quarrel between the antagonists."

Of the Liberal papers, the *Berliner Tageblatt*, after stating as the Government view that Germany will make her participation in mediation dependent on whether and to what extent such services are desired by Austria, says: "The relationships between Austria-Hungary and Russia have not been interrupted, the Russian Foreign Minister is still conferring with the Austrian Ambassador, and there is no reason why the other Great Powers should not support these exchanges of view in a mediatory direction."

The *Borsen Courier* hopes that diplomatic mediation "will set to work in Russia as the only

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TO LET.—Ravenshill East, Park Road, containing 6 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants' quarters, &c.—vacant 1st November. Apply DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.

## WANTED.

WANTED to hire monthly, one sea-worthy motor launch of about 30 feet L.O.A. and in good condition. For communication in the harbour. Offers including description, plan of the boat and the hire rent please address to P. O. Box 472.

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place where it can be efficacious." The Socialistic *Vorwarts* is enthusiastic for Sir E. Grey's plan, which it pronounces to be "fair for all parties." It adds: "If Austria wants not war at any price, but only justice and guarantees for the future, she cannot possibly refuse mediation."

A midday paper, which at the present time has an unusually large circulation, also hails the proposal with delight declaring that "as in the Balkan war England is standing shoulder to shoulder with Germany on the side of peace."

The *Militarwochenblatt*, the organ of the General Staff, prints an article depreciating Russia's military power. It states that "in recent times Russia, by herself, has never been victorious over an army of equal rank," and denies positively the reports of the creation of five new Russian army corps.

Remittance from Hupeh. The Chinese Government has received a telegram from the

Director of Finance Bureau at Wuchang to the effect that owing to the financial embarrassment of the Central Government he is remitting one million two hundred thousand dollars to the Capital. The telegram added that a greater part of these funds has been saved by the reduction of administrative expenditures of their provincial government.

## NOTICE.

## Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS." GREET'S YOU ALWAYS EVERYWHERE.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you

## NOTICES.

## "THREE CASTLES" PHOTOGRAVURES.

The following comprise the new set of pictures given away in exchange for coupons packed with "THREE CASTLES" Cigarettes:—

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"WAGON & TEAM" ... by Rosa Bonheur,  
"LADY WITH FAN" ... by Faivre,  
"LA RIXE" (The Quarrel) ... by Messonier,  
"THE HALL AT THE INN" ... by Messonier,  
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The Cigarette of Pure Virginia Leaf & made by W.D. & H.O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

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## VITRAGE NETS

AND

## BRISE BRISE BLINDS.

SEND FOR PATTERNS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.



A car that is seen on the streets and country roads as often as the FORD must be right or its very presence would kill it. Isn't this positive proof that the FORD is right when it outnumbers any other car anywhere three to one? Over 550,000 now in use—have you yours?

6 Seater, fully equipped, \$1,000 Hongkong Currency

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## PRICKLY HEAT POWDER.

A little dusted on the skin and gently massaged in will speedily cure Prickly Heat, remove Sunburn and the offensive odour due to excessive perspiration.

Large Tin Cents 60.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamenee, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

(By Order.)

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## BIRTH.

JONCKHEER.—On September 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Jonckheer, a daughter.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

本報之宗旨在於發表正確之消息，以服務大眾，而不偏不倚。

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1914.

## A SANITARY QUESTION.

The Sanitary Board considered an old question on Tuesday when it again discussed the matter of providing water closets. The Board has not a reputation for addressing itself vigorously to any matter—until recently, indeed, it seemed a rather moribund body—but on this occasion it advanced sufficiently far to appoint a sub-committee which is to consider the whole question. Later, a recommendation is to be made to the Governor-in-Council, and it was with the purpose of making that recommendation "with their eyes wide open" that the Hon. Mr. Hallifax moved the appointment of the sub-committee. That is quite a commendable spirit in which to approach a matter of much seriousness. The problem has grown to such proportions during recent years that it will require to be handled very carefully.

It is not entirely satisfactory to find that, just when the problem has become very nearly acute, the Board, which might have been expected to have had its eyes wide open to the trend of events, has got no further forward than the point of discovering that a solution will be difficult. The whole of Mr. Hallifax's speech was devoted to pointing out difficulties in the path; and, while it is right that there should be fully recognised and discussed, it is a little disturbing to find that no one had even a suggestion to make as to how a single one of them could be overcome. Perhaps, however, suggestions are to hand and will be passed on to the sub-committee, though we are rather inclined to doubt it. Mr. Hallifax remarked the fact that an increase in the number of closets would mean an increase in supervision and that they would have to see that the supervision was made as cheap as possible. The supervision at this moment, he added, "was not sufficient for the existing water closets and rough closets." It is disappointing to find that no one asked him why on earth it was not sufficient. It ought to be. If the Sanitary Department cannot effectively manage the existing service of water closets, how is it to supervise a wider service if that be agreed upon? The sub-committee might turn its attention to this point while it is considering the whole matter. It seems a very important matter as any of those raised at the meeting.

It will be a difficult matter to provide an adequate supply of water for closets on the shore and an even more difficult matter in Kowloon. These are problems which the sub-committee has to solve, and we hope (though we repeat that it does not look like it) that some consideration has been given to them before now. They have not newly sprung upon us. We hope that one point raised by Mr. Hallifax will not be too seriously considered, to wit, the fact that he said that he did not wish to do anything to help the members of the sub-committee. He pointed out that with the increased expenditure in the overseeing of these water closets, they at the same time ran a risk and danger of losing a good deal of the conservancy revenue. Many hundreds of Chinese were making use of it and they were cutting into the profits of the conservancy contractor. No consideration of that kind should weigh seriously where public good is concerned. It should come first at all the time.

Sir John Henniker Heaton.

Kentishmen all over the world will hear to-day with grief of the death of Sir John Henniker Heaton; for, though his middle life was essentially associated with Australia, Kent has always claimed him as being a Rochester man, by birth and Member of Parliament for Canterbury from 1885 to 1910—a tolerably good record. To the world at large he will always be remembered as the inaugurator of the Imperial Penny Postage scheme, which came into force in 1898, but people at Home, in Kent, will prefer to bear him in mind for his personal qualities. No public man was easier of access; none put on less "side" than he. Though he sat for so many years as a Conservative member he was, at heart, what we have now learned to describe as a Tory Democrat. To him all men were pretty much alike. All he asked was that a man should be a man; after that he made no enquiries.

## Popular Parks.

We notice an interesting official report recently issued in Shanghai showing the extent to which the public parks there are used, and, incidentally, indicating the popularity of sport in these open spaces. On six occasions the numbers of visitors to the parks were counted, and they show that the average attendance on Sundays was 10,449, on Saturdays 9,779, and on other occasions (mainly for band concerts) 8,559. These returns show very eloquently the public's appreciation of the facilities provided. But when we turn to the matter from the sporting standpoint, we find even weightier evidence along these lines. It is recorded, for example, that on an average 35 courts are in daily use by tennis players in the parks, and that close on 130 people daily enjoy that recreation through the facilities arranged by a thoughtful and enterprising Municipal Council.

## The Sporting Side.

It is worth mentioning, too, that the Council has decided that the special running track arranged for the Olympic Games is to remain a permanency. This marks another interesting phase in park development, for the Stadium or Athletic Field is nowadays considered an essential feature of a Parks Department. This track, by providing facilities for training and correct conditions for competitions, is sure to stimulate interest in games in the future, and it is hoped that in time it will develop into a modern Stadium, equipped with the latest appliances. Shanghai is certainly a go-ahead place, and in the respect noted can give many points to Hongkong. Some of the public spirit shown by the authorities there might well be emulated by those at the head of affairs in this Colony of ours.

## THE CHARTERED BANK.

Interim Dividend of 12 per cent.

The local Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, notifies us that he has received this morning the following telegram from the London Office:—

"The Directors have declared an interim dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax."

## Chinese Troops in Shantung.

In compliance with the President's order the Chiang Chun of Shantung has lately reported to the Government that he has increased the garrison at Kaomi and Taimo by two cavalry and infantry brigades each. At Huang Hsien, Chiao-shan, Jihohao, Wen-teng and Yang-cheng a brigade has been increased as garrison for each of the above mentioned places.

## DAY BY DAY.

DARE TO BETRUE, NOTHING CAN  
NEED A LIE.  
A FAULT WHICH NEEDS IT MOST  
GROWS TWO-THREED.

The Weather.  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 81;  
sunshine.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 77;  
sunshine.

Count the Columns.  
Yesterday the Telegraph published 36 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.  
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.11-18d.

To Consignees.  
Consignees of cargo by the a.s. Peking are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after tomorrow will be subject to rent.

Safe Riddled.  
A shopkeeper at 127, Jervois Street, reports to the police that some person by means of a duplicate key opened his safe and stole \$1,850.

Auction Postponed.  
Mr. G. P. Lammert's sale of a large quantity of sports goods, suit lengths, leather goods, etc., advertised for to-day and tomorrow, is postponed.

Alice Memorial Hospital.  
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Anonymous, \$5.

The Vanished Partner.  
A partner in the Po Po Shing, 299, Queen's Road Central, a boat store, reports that the managing partner, named Pun Kin cho, collected \$5,700 on behalf of the firm and absconded.

Silk Delivery.  
The Yokohama office of the T.K.K. is in receipt of wireless communication to the effect that the silk despatched hence per the a.s. Chiyo Maru on August 4 was delivered in New York on the 5th instant.

Fire on the Mekong.  
At 12.10 this morning, a fire broke out in the bunkers of the handsome steam yacht, Mekong. The flames were extinguished by the crew, with the assistance of the police and No. 2 fire boat. Practically no damage was done.

Lottery Ticket Charge.  
On the application of Inspector McDonald, at the Police Court, this morning, the two Chinese charged in connection with a find of 10,000 lottery tickets in Bird Street, have been remanded until Saturday.

A Good Haul.  
A watchman of 15, Portland Street, Yumati, reports that some person, in his absence, stole from his quarters money, clothing, promissory notes and a bank draft to the value of \$97.50. A man with the bank draft has been arrested.

Stolen Brass.  
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of brass from the Taikoo Dockyard. The prisoner, who was caught coming out of the yard with the brass rolled up in his trouser-leg, was sent to prison for one month with four hours' stocks.

Slight Fire Outbreak.  
A small fire which occurred last night about six o'clock on the ground floor of 70, Praya East, belonging to the Swedish Trading Company, was extinguished by the police and the watchman. Only trifling damage was done and the cause of the fire is unknown.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 12.55 p.m. to-day:—  
Cyclone or Typhoon—N. W. of Naha, moving N.W.

## NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

## GREAT BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

Best Traditions of the  
Army Maintained.

The result of the great battle which is in progress is fraught with the utmost importance to both sides, but chiefly, it is clear, to the Germans. The Allies have assumed the offensive and, so far, have advanced in many places without being repulsed in one. That is quite satisfactory. But even though the Allies should be, for the moment, unable effectively to carry out their plans and should be forced to fall back with their immediate work only half finished, the result would not be serious for them. It would not be satisfactory, of course, but it would be anything but fatal. It would mean no more than a postponement of victory. On the other hand, defeat to the Germans would be serious and very nearly fatal. So far they have attacked time and again without once making an effective impression on their foes. Up till now, indeed, they have done no more than lose a deal more men than the Allies. The spirit of the troops cannot be anything like so good as that of the Allied Army. They may be magnificent fighters, but it cannot humanly be expected of them that they should preserve a high courage while they are losing heavily and securing no successes. Defeat for them at present—and in a battle of such proportions the chances are that defeat would be complete and overwhelming—would, we repeat, be as nearly as possible fatal.

British Pluck.  
There are two joyous little touches in the messages to-day. During the recent four days hard fighting the whole of the officers and men of one of the British batteries had been killed or wounded with the exception of one subaltern and two gunners. "These continued to serve one gun and kept up a sound rate of fire, and came unhurt from the battle field." And you may be sure, too, that their nerves were not a bit affected by the fact that they were the only survivors of that battery, except, perhaps, that they were a bit more determinedly steady. It does one good to read such a statement and to learn that they emerged unhurt. It is pretty safe to say that they hurt a good many of the enemy while they were busy.

"No Fear."  
The other incident is equally fine. It is that of an officer in charge of a supply column who was cut off by a detachment of German cavalry and was summoned to surrender. Did he? Not he! The message does not say so, but what he did say was probably "Don't talk so silly," or perhaps something more pointed. Anyhow, he started off his motors at full speed and went through that detachment of cavalry like a tornado. He lost only two motors—and probably sees nothing to make a fuss about in his achievement. That has always been the way with these men who so finely uphold the high traditions of the British army.

A "Few" Hundred Millions.  
The temper which animates our public men at present is excellent. We have commented before now on the rousing speeches of the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition—though, of course, there is no Opposition now, and will not be while the war lasts. Now comes Mr. Lloyd George with a little speech which should not be overlooked. We must husband our resources to the utmost, he says, because the last few hundred millions may win the war. The sentiment is admirable, but consider the fact that a Chancellor who is all for retrenchment talks of the last few hundred millions as offhandedly as though they were merely a few dollars. It shows just what a glorious spirit is abroad in Britain at present. From Cabinet Ministers to dock labourers. The last few shillings even will be forthcoming to see the war through. It is pleasing, again, to read that Their Majesties are visiting the wounded every day. King George is not a whit behind the late King Edward in doing a fine, useful thing at the right moment.

## IN THE WAKE OF WAR.

## VIII: JIMMY DELANEY'S REVENGE.

Jimmy Delaney was frankly a rogue, but he was a likeable rogue. If ever in his life he went straight that was because there was absolutely no chance of going crooked. He never worked if he could help it, and, even when avoidance was impossible, and contact with it was necessary, he approached it coyly. He would walk forty miles a day to avoid hard work, which shows that he was not lazy but was merely bora with an aversion to doing what another man wanted him to do, even for a consideration. That reminds me, by the way, of the time when Jimmy and a few others were doing the racecourses—and the people on the racecourses—one summer. Sometimes they were tipsters, sometimes they were three-card-trick men. Sometimes they were in funds (for a very little time); they believed in spending money "for the good of the country" but often they were not in a flourishing financial condition. Care sat lightly on their backs in any circumstances. If they owed money they did not worry; they left that to the other fellow, and he worried, with more reason. Well, on one occasion they left Doncaster (just at this season of the year by the way) for Warwick. It is a goodish step, and they wound up by arriving in Warwick late one afternoon, after a forty miles stretch that day. Jimmy Delaney disappeared, but the others worried not over him. He was always up to some mad trick. Sometimes he was not all there; at other times he appeared to have cuteness enough for two men, and a bit in hand. An hour after they had won to their lodging Jimmy appeared. He found them bathing their tortured feet in salt and water.

"We won," he announced joyously. "We won; two to one."

They asked him what he was talking about and Jimmy explained. At the end of his forty-mile tramp he had taken part in a boys' football match! That was Jimmy Delaney all over. Now, this little crook, who would have lent the shirt from his back to help a pal in trouble, was called up when war broke out. He was a reservist. He spent a goodly part of the voyage out in the troopship in irons. The fact was that Jimmy, with every reason, set down the greater part of the other reservists as having, in his own phrase, "hay in their hair." They certainly did not compare with him in native cunning. The result was that, with the aid of a pack of cards cleverly manipulated, the money from their pockets found its way into those of Jimmy Delaney and that Jimmy started to lend it back to them, at a rate of interest which might be described as useful to the lender. One of Jimmy's officers got to hear of it, and Jimmy was given time to reflect on, and repent of, his sin. He did neither. He reflected on the injustice of curtailing the free exercise of a man's brains, and he felt very bitter.

"You turn the back of yer head to me, when the fun begins, ole dear," he said, addressing the officer in imagination, "and you will not see wot will happen." The rest may best be told in the words of Jimmy's best pal. "Little blighter 'ad been swearin' all day wot 'e were agoin' to do to this 'ere officer, but when the rush came, 'e forgot all about 'is grudge. It was pretty 'ot, and to 'ad for a bit, and we 'ad to give a little. 'O course, we made 'em pay for that later on. Well, just when we was retirin down goes this officer with a broken leg. Jimmy 'e looks behind, sees 'im go down, an' sees a man wiv a beard comin' up 'and over fist."

"I'll give that blighter wot for," he says. "You watch me." "W'y 'e's wounded, I says. 'Yer can't—"

"Don't be a can," 'e says, an' off 'e goes. Lammie, 'e sends the enemy 'ead over 'eels, you never saw anything so pretty, an' up wiv the officer on 'is back—an' 'im not the size of fourpence."

"You can't carry me, you

## ON ACCOUNT OF WAR.

## Bad Business for Commercial Travellers.

The Singapore and Ceylon papers complain of the slackness of business locally; and so might we, for that matter. But there is one class of business man whose luck the papers of the Far East seem to have ignored; that is to say, the commercial traveller who set out from England before war broke out, with valuable samples and with high hopes; only to find that, as soon as he reached his Colony, war was declared and everything in the financial line at a standstill. We have discussed the matter with several men of this class; and, in every case, we have found a position of affairs bordering on the disastrous. Last month one gentleman from Shanghai who had come down here hoping to "make good" returned literally without having sold anything.

Another home traveller, Mr. L. B. Horne, who represents sundry British business houses in London, arrived here soon after the declaration of war, expecting to do good business, and has, of course, done practically nothing. Mr. P. Roley, also a London traveller, has met with similar ill-luck; and we could quote a dozen other cases.

Of course there will eventually be the rebound, and, within a few months of the conclusion of war, trade should be brisker than it has been within the memory of the average man; but that perhaps, is small consolation to those who are suffering by the existing depression.

## PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

## Hongkong Contributions.

The monthly subscribers up to 9th inst. numbered 115, amounting monthly to \$593 00. There are also 12 donations amounting to \$486.00.

The Victoria Theatre is giving a grand benefit night in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund on Friday the 11th inst. when special films will be shown and the band of the 25th Punjab will perform.

By kind permission of the authorities, a late ferry to Kowloon will run. Booking is at Moutrie's.

## Inspector-General of Sea for China.

With a view to patrolling the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Chihli the Government has decided to create two new posts to be called Inspector-General of the Gulf of Chihli. At the instance of the President the Headquarters of the Army and Navy has recommended Admiral Sah Chen-ping and Chen Pih-kuang for these new posts.—Peking Gazette.

silly ass," says the officer. "Better hurry off, an' save yourself."

"Jimmy 'tokes 'im 'igher."

"Beggins' your pardon," says 'e. "You shut your 'ead, 'I'm in charge 'ere."

"There was bullets flyin' about thicker'n bees from a rified hive, but Jimmy 'e fetched 'im in."

"'E weren't wot I said," says 'e, "but I got even wiv 'im any'ow."

"The pal did not complete the story, however. I got the end of it from quite another source. It appears that the officer sent for Jimmy and offered to help him in any possible way."

"By the way, you're the beggar with the cards, aren't you?" Jimmy admitted this. "Well now, if there's anything I can do for you let me know, will you? You've got brains and pluck, and these should carry you some way if they are properly applied."

Jimmy ventured a joke. "If it's all the same to you, sir," said he, "would you lend me my pack of cards goin' home?"

"You can't carry me, you



## BANKRUPTCY COURT.

## Several Interesting Cases this Morning.

This morning, at the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, sat in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction and dealt with the following cases:—

**A Big Case.**  
In re the Po On Tai, 80, Bonham Strand, druggists, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Dacot, Looker, Deacon and Harston, said he appeared for the petitioning creditor, and also for the debtor. His Lordship would recollect that at the last court Mr. Goldring appeared for the majority of the creditors and applied for an adjournment on the ground that a composition might be considered. He understood that Mr. Goldring was in hospital suffering from typhoid fever, and he would ask that a receiving order be made so that the assets could be protected. It was a big bankruptcy, and there were very big assets.

The Official Receiver said in this case the act of bankruptcy alleged was the partners departing out of the Colony, and that they were not carrying on business within the meaning of the section.

Mr. Shenton said that they had considerable assets in the Colony. He agreed that the partners were out of the colony, but there was a manager in the colony.

The Official Receiver:—Is he carrying on business?

Mr. Shenton:—Yes.  
The Official Receiver:—Then there is no act of bankruptcy.

Mr. Shenton:—But the partners are out of the Colony.

Mr. Holmes, who said he appeared for Mr. Goldring, drew his Lordship's attention to a printed circular.

The Official Receiver was afraid that the petition was bad. Either they were carrying on business, in which case the petition ought to be against the partners individually—or they were not carrying on, in which case the act of bankruptcy was bad. It seemed to him that they were on the horns of a dilemma. He suggested that it might meet the case if an application was made in chambers for an interim receiving order.

Mr. Shenton and Mr. Holmes acquiesced, and the case was left with this understanding.

**Receiving Orders Made.**  
Receiving orders were made in the cases of:—Chan Mak-heung, 55, Queen's Road East; A. M. Essaboy, merchant, 1, Battery Path; the Teck Cheung Firm, 66, Bonham Strand West; and the Shua Wo Firm, foreign goods dealers, of 3, Wing Lok Street.

In the matter of the Kwan Yik Firm and the Kwan Mow Firm, rice dealers, of Connaught Road West, Mr. C. F. Mason, who appeared for the petitioning creditor, asked for an adjournment until the next bankruptcy court, there having been change of solicitors.

The request was granted.  
In the case of Yuk Wa, paper merchants, of 40, Des Voeux Road West, Mr. Agassiz, of Messrs. Harding and Agassiz, for the petitioning creditor, asked for leave to withdraw the petition as the debtor had arranged to pay a composition of thirty per cent. of the total amount of his liabilities, and the creditors had consented to that arrangement.

The Official Receiver having no objection, the petition was allowed to be withdrawn.

**An Old Trick.**

In re the Yuen On.  
Mr. Crowther Smith, for the petitioning creditor, said that the act of bankruptcy in that case was that the partners had departed out of the Colony. The circumstances were that the partners had left the colony and then two of the largest creditors, as was often done in these cases, seized the available assets, sold a portion of them, and retained the proceeds, thereby defeating the creditors; and the only way to get at them was by means of a receiving order. One of the partners had returned to the colony and was in the shop when the notice was served. The assets being in the hands of the creditors, the receiving order against the partners would create some difficulty, because, until they could prove that they had

got all the partners, there might be some difficulty in getting the assets from the creditors for the purpose of distribution.

The Official Receiver said this was another case which split upon the rock of carrying on business; they were not carrying on business in the colony since the partners had departed, but they had to be carrying on business at the time of the receiving order. He also raised the point that the debt had not been proved. He, however, suggested that a receiving order might be made, and this was done.

**An Agreeable Composition.**

In re Li Tez-ming.  
The Official Receiver said this was an application for approval of a composition. It was resolved by a meeting of creditors to accept 50 per cent. as a composition. Certain friends and relatives agreed to accept 20 per cent. in full satisfaction. The public examination was held on August 7, and on September 9 sixteen creditors met, representing \$100,000 out of a total of \$125,000, and they agreed to the composition.

His Lordship:—What proportion of the whole amount is owing to the relatives and friends?

The Official Receiver:—I have not worked that out, but I think it is more than one half.

An order was made in terms.

## WAR ITEMS.

## Extraordinary Conduct of German Officers.

The following is contained in an account of the naval engagement off Heligoland:—The British destroyers exposed themselves to considerable risk in endeavouring to save as many as possible of the drowned German sailors. The British officers present vouch for the fact that German officers were observed firing at their own men in the water with pistols and that several were shot before their eyes.

In these peculiar circumstances the destroyer Defender was actually picking up wounded with her boats when she was driven off by the approach of another German cruiser.

**The Limit of Long Suffering.**

Berlin, July 27.  
The "Deutsche Tageszeitung," in an article headed "War" summarises the feeling in Germany at the moment. The following passage is a triumph of bitterness:—"Even Berlin," it says, "is a city of street rioting. You will no longer find anybody who asks whether an unworthy peace is still possible. No sterner now counts the collapsing quotations of the unhappy Bourse. Everyone knows it—workmen, artisans, manufacturers, officials. All that oppressive strain which has weighed on us for weeks, the pressure which cripples our whole economic life, the insolent arrogance which makes us Germans show as pitiable and ridiculous weaklings and yielders before the world, all that must cease. Wait no longer! We know, we have felt it with gnashing teeth, that we have endured to the last limit of long suffering. We did not want war, we do not want it to-day, but if you others want it you shall learn that we have not armed in vain, and that we are worthy to bear the names of the victors of Leipzig and Sedan."—Koksal Special Service.

**A Belgian General's Death.**

New York, Aug. 24.  
The last moments of Major-General Nametti, commanding one of the forts at Liege, form one of the many brilliant illustrations of the patriotism and valour of the Belgian soldiers. His fort had been knocked almost out of shape by the enemy's fire and when he realized that defence was no longer possible, he ordered the fort to be blown up. He perished with it.—Azahi.

**Reported Fight Off Bermuda.**  
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Aug. 14.  
The German cruiser Karlsruhe is fleeing from the British cruiser Suffolk, which surprised her while coaling from the German steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm off Bermuda to-day. The Suffolk pursued the German ship and engaged with it in a running fight until she was outdistanced, when she wirelessed to the British cruisers Bristol and Berwick. The Ber-

wick pursued the Kronprinz Wilhelm but without overtaking her. The Bristol, however, overtook the Karlsruhe and the two ships engaged in an exciting race through the heavy seas, exchanging at frequent intervals heavy broadsides, until the German ship finally pulled away and steamed into San Juan for coal. So far as can be learned, there was no damage to any of the ships.

The following wires are from the Peking Gazette:—

**General Emmich's Successor.**

Harbin, August 28.  
General Murvitz has succeeded General Emmich, who was killed, in the command of the 14th army corps.

**Another General Wounded.**

Harbin, August 28.  
General Hoengenhuene has been seriously wounded.

**Austrian Emperor's Illness.**

Harbin, August 26.

According to press telegrams from Rome, diplomatic representatives in Vienna state that the health of the Emperor Francis Joseph has become much worse. A catastrophe may be expected at any moment.

**Alleged German Outrages.**

Harbin, August 26.

The Russian newspapers are publishing many complaints of those who were overtaken by the outbreak of war in Germany, especially women and children, who have since returned. They were subjected to many insults and much bad treatment.

**The Position at Tsingtau.**

Kiauchau, August 26.

Router's special correspondent reports that a fighting has yet begun on the land side of Tsingtau. The Japanese troops have not yet put in an appearance. The Chinese are fleeing away from the probable area of the coming operations. Every inn and house at Kiauchau is crowded. Food prices are rising. The refugees report that the Germans have burnt down the villages along the inner lines of defence, have cut down many of the trees, and have blown up a bridge on the border of German and neutral territory. All the Germans express the determination to carry out the German Emperor's cipher message to fight to the last, but they are of opinion that Tsingtau is not particularly strong and that the fortress is not likely to hold out long.

**Austrian Reverse on Seret River.**

Harbin, August 26.

Russian official reports state that on the 23rd instant the Austrian advance guard, supported by artillery, attempted to check the Russian forces on the Seret River in the vicinity of Tarnopol and Tcherkoff. Several engagements occurred, in all of which the Austrians were repulsed. The Russian advance guard captured cars and transport vehicles as well as two quick-firing guns and a large supply of ammunition.

**An Aeroplane Brought Down.**

Harbin, August 26.

The Russian troops shot down an aeroplane southward of Grubshoff.

Two officers in the aeroplane were killed and one was wounded. Railway Communication Stopped.  
Harbin, August 26.

**Effect of Russian Success.**

Peking, August 30.

Official telegrams received in Peking state that the forward march of the Russians and the arrival in Berlin of thousands of refugees from East Prussia have created a deep and morbid impression throughout Germany.

**Overwhelming Russian Successes.**

Harbin, August 26.

On the East Prussian frontier the Germans are retreating by forced marches, and are concentrating at Koenigsberg fortress. The positions held by the Germans at Angerap River have been evacuated without fighting. The roads beyond Angerap are strewn with cartridges, grenades and knapsacks, thrown away by the Germans in their hasty retreat. The towns of Insterberg and Angersburg have been taken by the Russians. In the vicinity of Neidenburg, to the northward, on the 23rd and 24th instant, the Russians fought obstinately and successfully against large German forces. The fortified positions at Orlan and Frankennau, which were occupied by the 20th German army corps, were strengthened by three divisions. There the Russians met with wire entanglements and mines. The Russian infantry attacked with the bayonet, while hand grenades were also used effectively. On the morning of the 24th, the German 20th army corps had its left flank turned and it retreated hastily towards

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SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Osterode, abandoning many guns, quick-firers and ammunition wagons, and leaving numerous prisoners in the hands of the Russians.

**Fighting in Eastern Prussia.**

Harbin, August 30.

The Commander-in-Chief in East Prussia reports that on the 25th, 26th and 27th obstinate fighting continued in the vicinity of Soldau, Allenstein and Bischofburg, to which the enemy had retreated with the addition of the remainder of the force from Guinbinnen.

**Russians Aggressive in Galicia.**

Harbin, August 30.

Fresh reinforcements had also arrived on the Galician front, where separate battles assumed the character of a general engagement through the Southern districts of Lublin and Holm provinces and in Eastern Galicia on the road to Lwow. The general front extended over 300 versts. A Russian infantry regiment in a hand-to-hand fight exterminated the 11th regiment of Gouveds, whose banner was captured by the Russians. The Russians are continuing the attack energetically.

**Alenstein Occupied.**

Harbin, August 30.

The Russians have occupied Alenstein. The Germans suffered very heavy losses, especially near Mullen, between Osterode and Neidenburg. When the Germans retreated in full force the Russian cavalry overtook three German squadrons in the vicinity of Petrokoff and took 127 prisoners.

**German-Turkish Intrigue.**

Harbin, August 30.

The St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency reports that on the 28th instant a special train was dispatched from Germany to Constantinople carrying a German Admiral, some naval officers and 840 sailors. The Admiral and the officers assumed the character of engineers and the sailors posed as labourers.

**German Prisoners.**

Harbin, August 30.

The Captain, two officers and fifty-seven sailors of the German cruiser Magdeburg have arrived at Reval and have been placed in the Peter and Paul fortress.

**Effect of Russian Success.**

Peking, August 30.

Official telegrams received in Peking state that the forward march of the Russians and the arrival in Berlin of thousands of refugees from East Prussia have created a deep and morbid impression throughout Germany.

## VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., under to-day's date, are:—

**Travelling Claims.**—All claims for travelling expenses must be submitted before noon on Wednesday next, 16th instant.

**Resignations, etc.**—Pte. R. W. McIntyre is permitted to resign on Medical Certificate to date 1, 9, 14. Gr. Helme, No. 2 Section Artillery Battery, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony to date 10, 9, 14.

**Leave.**—Leave of absence from the Colony is granted to the following men, Lieut.-Col. C. N. G. Walker from 12, 9, 14 to 11, 9, 15. Pte. W. A. Cornell from 8, 9, 14 to 14, 9, 14. Pte. K. M. Cumming from 10, 9, 14 to 21, 9, 14.

**Joined.**—The undermentioned members having joined the Corps,

are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—

Medical Orderly D. C. Wilson to Staff, Medical Orderly E. W. Evers to Staff, No. 1608 Pte. J. H. Gordon to Scouts Company, No. 1609 Pte. R. E. St. Amory to Scouts Company, No. 1610 Pte. E. Sargen to Right Section M. G. Co., No. 1611 Pte. J. E. W. Beard to Left Section M. G. Co., No. 1612 Pte. M. A. Murray to Scouts Company, No. 1613 Pte. H. A. Hyndman to Right Section M. G. Co., No. 1614 Pte. A. D. Shewan to Scouts Company, No. 1615 Pte. I. U. Mires to Right Section M. G. Co., No. 1616 Pte. F. H. Robinson to Left Section M. G. Co., No. 1617 Pte. T. Taylor to Civil Service Company, No. 1618 Pte. A. Hirst to Centre Section M. G. Co., No. 1619 Pte. R. E. Atwell to Scouts Company, No. 1620 Gr. C. A. Railton to No. 1 section Artillery Battery, No. 1621 Gr. W. Drude to No. 1 section Artillery Battery, No. 1622 Sapper R. Drude to Engineer Company, No. 1623 Pte. G. M. Lakin to Scouts Company, No. 1624 Pte. F. J. Ling to Civil Service Company, No. 1625 Pte. F. G. Thompson to Left Section M. G. Co., No. 1626 Pte. F. Ellis to Right Section M. G. Co.

**Parades.**—Parades for tomorrow Friday 11th instant, 6.0 a.m. Recruits group 3 will be examined by Staff Officer for passing out. Remainder Group 3 under D.O.L.I. Instructors. 5.40 p.m. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery parade at Vol. Headqrs. and proceed by 5.50 tram to Victoria Gap for 15 pdr. gun drill. Officer in charge will report to Major Sergeant, R.A. on arrival. 5.45 p.m. No. 1 Section Artillery Battery, Left Section M. G. Co., Right Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Co. as one Company under D.O.L.I. Instructors. Any man of Engineer Co. available will parade with No. 1 Section Artillery.

**Detail.**—On duty Group 3. Officers on duty Capt. Wood, Capt. Stewart and Lieut. Weall. Orderly Officer to-night Lieut. Weall. To furnish Guard to-night No. 2 Section Artillery; tomorrow Engineer Company. Orderly Sergeant to-night Sergt. Frith, to-morrow Sergt. Lenfestey. Hongkong Volunteer Reserves.

**Promotions & Appointments.**—The following promotions and appointments in No. 3 Company will take effect from to-day's date. Pte. W. J. Ratley to be Sergeant, Pte. R. Lapsley to be Corporal, Pte. D. L. Keith to be Lance Corporal.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

G. R.

It is hereby notified that, on account of the removal of a Boiler from the existing pumping station on Bonham Road to the New Station on Pokfulam Road, vehicular traffic may be suspended at any time during the 14th and 15th instant between the places mentioned.

Parties desiring to traverse the road in question with motor cars or other vehicles should ascertain for themselves whether such roads are available for traffic.

A. F. CHURCHILL,  
Director of Public Works,  
Public Works Office,  
Hongkong, 9th September, 1914.

## SUMMIT 60.

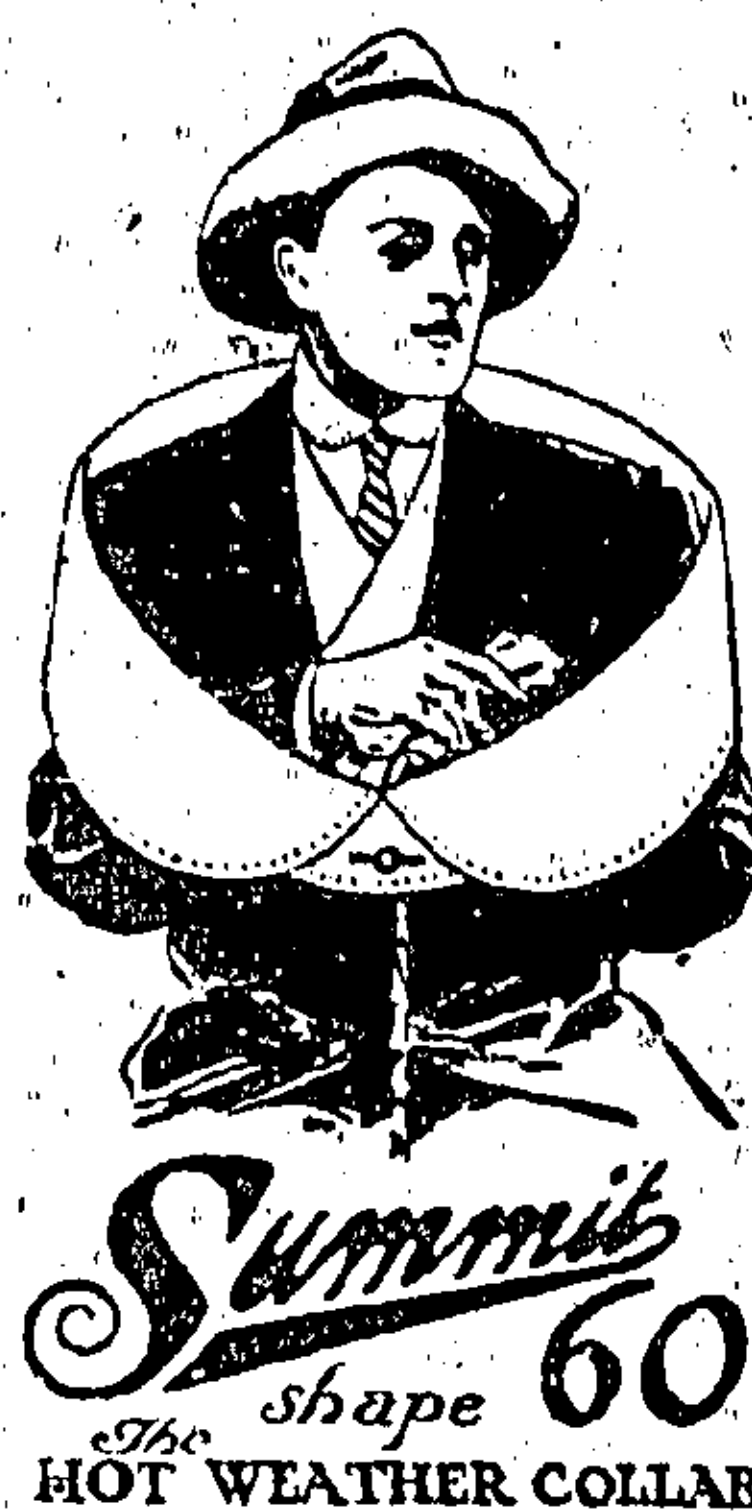
THE Collar that is comfortable on the hottest days. The band is exceptionally low in front, allowing perfect freedom for the neck, and yet the collar does not lose any of its dressy appearance because the top fold in front is cut deep enough to set well down on to the shirt. We do not know of a more comfortable Collar.

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| Burgundy Reserve Per Case Pints | 18.00 |
| Stock Reserve Per Case Quarts   | 17.00 |
| " " " Pints                     | 18.00 |
| Chablis Reserve Per Case Quarts | 19.00 |
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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.    | Kashima Maru<br>Capt. Yagi                               | {WEDNES., 23rd Sept., at 10 a.m.<br>T. 20,000                               |
| VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama. | Awa Maru<br>Capt. T. Hori                                | {TUES., 22nd Sept., at 4 p.m.<br>T. 12,500                                  |
| SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.                    | Tango Maru<br>Capt. Sekine<br>Nikko Maru<br>Capt. Takeda | {WED., 23rd Sept., at noon.<br>T. 13,500<br>{WEDNES., 19th Oct.<br>T. 9,300 |
| GALUTTA, via S'hai, Penang & Rangoon.                                                        | Kawachi Maru<br>Capt.                                    | {MONDAY, 14th Sept.<br>T. 12,500                                            |
| BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.                                                            | Rangoon Maru<br>Capt. Nomura                             | {MONDAY, 14th Sept.<br>T. 12,500                                            |
| NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.                                                                   | Nikko Maru<br>Capt. Takeda                               | {TUESDAY, 22nd Sept., at 5 p.m.<br>T. 9,600                                 |
| SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe.                                                                       | Penang Maru<br>Capt. Murazumi                            | {SATURDAY, 19th Sept.<br>T. 12,000                                          |
| Kobe & Yokohama.                                                                             | Kaga Maru<br>Capt.                                       | {FRIDAY, 11th Sept., at d'light<br>T. 12,500                                |

{ Cargo only.

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Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st &amp; 2nd class) available for 3 months.

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| Return.    | \$135    | \$122 | \$108 | \$95     |
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For                   | Steamers. | To Sail.              |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG | Sungkiang | 11th Sept. at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI              | Anhui     | 13th Sept. at d'light |
| NINGPO & S'hai        | Kashing   | 15th Sept. at d'light |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | Taming    | 15th Sept. at 4 p.m.  |
| W'WEI & TIENSIN       | Kueichow  | 17th Sept. at noon    |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | Tean      | 22nd Sept. at 4 p.m.  |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhu," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidst ships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

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Hongkong 10th Sept., 1914.

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Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

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| Steamer     | From  | Days at sea or about | To    | Will leave on or about |
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| Tjibodas    | JAPAN | 1st half Sept.       | JAVA  | 1st half Sept.         |
| Tjitaroom   | JAVA  | 1st half Sept.       | S'hai | 2nd half Sept.         |
| Tjiluwong   | JAVA  | 1st half Sept.       | JAPAN | 2nd half Sept.         |
| Tjilmanoeck | S'hai | 2nd half Sept.       | JAVA  | 2nd half Sept.         |
| Tjilatjap   | JAPAN | 2nd half Sept.       | S'hai | 2nd half Sept.         |
| Tjikembang  | JAVA  | 2nd half Sept.       | JAPAN | 1st half Oct.          |
| Tjipanas    | JAVA  | 1st half Oct.        | S'hai | 2nd half Oct.          |
| Tjimahi     | JAVA  | 2nd half Oct.        | S'hai | 2nd half Oct.          |

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

| Steamer     | Displacement      | Tons & Speed                   |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Tenyo Maru  | 22,000 - 21 knots | From N'saki, Tues., 15th Sept. |
| Shinyo Maru | 22,000 - 21 knots | " N'saki, Tues., 5th Oct.      |
| Chiyo Maru  | 22,000 - 21 knots | " H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.     |

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.  
Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.  
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" " " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.  
Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.  
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots. Tues., 6th October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.  
For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

| Steamer.   | Arrive Hongkong from Australia. | Leave Hongkong for Australia. |
|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| St. Albans | 2nd Sept.                       | 26th Sept., 10 a.m.           |
| Eastern    | 14th Sept.                      | 9th Oct., "                   |
| Aldenharn  | 3rd Oct.                        | 30th Oct., "                  |

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

| Steamships. | Captain       | Leaving.                    |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Haitan      | J. W. Evans   | FRI., 11th Sept. at 11 a.m. |
| Haiyang     | A. E. Hodgins | FRI., 18th Sept. at 11 a.m. |

FOR SWATOW.

|        |               |                             |
|--------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Haimun | A. H. Stewart | SUN., 13th Sept. at 10 a.m. |
| Haimun | A. H. Stewart | WED., 16th Sept. at 11 a.m. |

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, LaPrall & Co.,  
General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

A Remarkable Motor.  
A new type of internal combustion engine which promises to overcome many of the difficulties experienced in the construction of motors of high power was described to the Institute of Naval Architects at Newcastle by Mr. H. K. Fullagar, the inventor.

It has been found in the development of the internal combustion engine for marine purposes that the weight per horse-power increases with the size of the cylinder; that the heat per unit of surface radiated by the flame to the cylinder wall increases with the size of the cylinder, and that useless forces are called into play. These facts have hindered marine progress with the new power source.

The new engine, in its simplest form, consists of two open-ended cylinders, side by side, each with two pistons. A pair of oblique rods connect the outside of the upper piston on the one side to the lower piston on the other. The lower cylinders are connected in the usual way to cranks on a shafting. An explosion in one cylinder separates the pistons in that cylinder. Simultaneously, through the action of the coupling rods it brings together the pistons in the second cylinder. The two cranks get equal and opposite impulses. Any friction set up by the obliquity of the rods is stated to be less than would be the case if each piston had its own crank and connecting rod.

At the ends of their strokes the pistons uncover inlet and exhaust ports in the cylinder walls. The engine works on the "two-stroke cycle," so that each crank receives two impulses per revolution. Air is supplied to the cylinders by low-pressure pumps. Engines for stationary purposes will usually comprise two units, making four cylinders. For very large powers or when height is limited, as for instance in submarines, engines will comprise six or seven cylinders.

This new construction avoids the use of cylinder covers, high-pressure joints, and vertical stresses. The reciprocating parts are cushioned at each end of the stroke by the fact that each stroke includes a compression and explosion. The balance which results is stated to be practically perfect.

By combining eight two-stroke pistons with four cranks a given power can be produced with one-half to one-third the weight required in other constructions. From a heat point of view the double type of cylinder is stated to have incomparable advantages over all others; with the new construction such cylinders require but one crank each.

A demonstration engine installed in the works of the Newcastle Electric Supply Company gives 550 B.H.P. continuously for a weight of less than 20 tons. This weight is stated to be less than half that of gas engines of equal power.

Working upon available data, Mr. Fullagar suggests that with liquid fuel and a mean effective pressure of 115lb., 4,000 B.H.P. should be obtainable with a four cylinder engine, having cylinders of 24 inches diameter.

Cargo by German Steamers.  
Many foreign steamers on their way with cargo from Europe to Japan have been requisitioned by their Governments or have taken shelter in neutral ports. The *Asahi* states that the cargo carried by German steamers for Japan and landed at intermediate ports, on account of the steamers being requisitioned, amounts to 10,000 tons, and nothing can be done for the recovery of the goods so landed now that diplomatic relations between Japan and Germany have been broken off. Fourteen Norddeutscher Lloyd and Hamburg-Amerika liners are at Manila, and it is possible to recover goods from these steamers, as Manila is a neutral port. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha are negotiating for the transshipment of their cargo to Japanese steamers through their Manila office and it is expected that a settlement will be reached shortly. Of the fourteen German steamers at Manila five are carrying cargo for the Iwai Shoten, of Osaka.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed.  
Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.  
ALF LINDRA CAVE



## BANKRUPTCY COURT.

## Several Interesting Cases this Morning.

This morning, at the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, sat in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction and dealt with the following cases:—

**A Big Case.**  
In re the Po On Tai, 86, Bonham Strand, druggists, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, said he appeared for the petitioning creditor, and also for the debtor. His Lordship would recollect that at the last court Mr. Goldring appeared for the majority of the creditors and applied for an adjournment on the ground that a composition might be considered. He understood that Mr. Goldring was in hospital suffering from typhoid fever, and he would ask that a receiving order be made so that the assets could be protected. It was a big bankruptcy, and there were very big assets.

The Official Receiver said in this case the act of bankruptcy alleged was the partners departing out of the Colony, and that they were not carrying on business within the meaning of the section.

Mr. Shenton said that they had considerable assets in the Colony. He agreed that the partners were out of the colony, but there was a manager in the colony.

The Official Receiver:—Is he carrying on business?

Mr. Shenton:—Yes.

The Official Receiver:—Then there is no act of bankruptcy.

Mr. Shenton:—But the partners are out of the Colony.

Mr. Holmes, who said he appeared for Mr. Goldring, drew his Lordship's attention to a printed circular.

The Official Receiver was afraid that the petition was bid. Either they were carrying on business, in which case the petition ought to be against the partners individually—or they were not carrying on, in which case the act of bankruptcy was bad. It seemed to him that they were on the horns of a dilemma. He suggested that it might meet the case if an application was made in chambers for an interim receiving order.

Mr. Shenton and Mr. Holmes acquiesced, and the case was left with this understanding.

**Receiving Orders Made.**

Receiving orders were made in the cases of:—Chan Mak-heung, 55, Queen's Road East; A. M. Esaboy, merchant, 1, Battery Path; the Teck Ching Firm, 88, Bonham Strand West; and the Shua Wo Firm, foreign goods dealers, of 3, Wing Lok Street.

In the matter of the Kwan Yik Firm and the Kwan Mow Firm, rice dealers, of Connaught Road West, Mr. C. F. Mason, who appeared for the petitioning creditor, asked for an adjournment until the next bankruptcy court, there having been change of solicitors.

The request was granted.

In the case of Yuk Wa, paper merchants, of 40, Des Voeux Road West, Mr. Agassiz, of Messrs. Harding and Agassiz, for the petitioning creditor, asked for leave to withdraw the petition as the debtor had arranged to pay a composition of thirty per cent. of the total amount of his liabilities, and the creditors had consented to that arrangement.

The Official Receiver having no objection, the petition was allowed to be withdrawn.

**An Old Trick.**

In re The Yuen On, Mr. Crowther Smith, for the petitioning creditor, said that the act of bankruptcy in that case was that the partners had departed out of the Colony. The circumstances were that the partners had left the colony and then two of the largest creditors, as was often done in these cases, seized the available assets, sold a portion of them, and retained the proceeds, thereby defeating the creditors; and the only way to get at them was by means of a receiving order. One of the partners had returned to the colony and was in the shop when the notice was served. The assets being in the hands of the creditors, the receiving order against the partners would create no difficulty, because, until they could prove that they had

got all the partners, there might be some difficulty in getting the assets from the creditors for the purpose of distribution.

The Official Receiver said this was another case which split upon the rock of carrying on business; they were not carrying on business in the colony since the partners had departed, but they had to be carrying on business at the time of the receiving order. He also raised the point that the debt had not been proved. He, however, suggested that a receiving order might be made, and this was done.

**An Agreeable Composition.**

In re Li Tze-ming.  
The Official Receiver said this was an application for approval of a composition. It was resolved by a meeting of creditors to accept 50 per cent. as a composition. Certain friends and relatives agreed to accept 20 per cent. in full satisfaction. The public examination was held on August 7, and on September 9 sixteen creditors met, representing \$100,000 out of a total of \$125,000, and they agreed to the composition.

His Lordship:—What proportion of the whole amount is owing to the relatives and friends?

The Official Receiver:—I have not worked that out, but I think it is more than one half.

An order was made in terms.

## WAR ITEMS.

## Extraordinary Conduct of German Officers.

The following is contained in an account of the naval engagement off Heligoland:—The British destroyers exposed themselves to considerable risk in endeavouring to save as many as possible of the drowning German sailors. The British officers present vouch for the fact that German officers were observed firing at their own men in the water with pistols and that several were shot before their eyes.

In these peculiar circumstances the destroyer Defender was actually picking up wounded with her boats when she was driven off by the approach of another German cruiser.

**"The Limit of Long Suffering."**

Berlin, July 27.

The *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, in an article headed "War summarizes the feeling in Germany at the moment. The following passage is a triumph of bitterness. "Even Berlin," it says "is a city of street rioting. You will no longer find anybody who asks whether an unworthy peace is still possible. No scaremonger now counts the collapsing quotations of the unhappy Bourse. Everyone knows it—workmen, artisans, manufacturers, officials. All that oppressive strain which has weighed on us for weeks, the pressure which cripples our whole economic life, the insolent arrogance which makes us Germans show as pitiable and ridiculous weaklings and yielders before the world, all that must cease. Wait no longer! We know, we have felt it with gnashing teeth, that we have endured to the last limit of long suffering. We did not want war, we do not want it to-day, but if you others want it you shall learn that we have not armed in vain, and that we are worthy to bear the names of the victors of Leipzig and Sedan."—Kokosi Special Service.

**A Belgian General's Death.**

New York, Aug. 24.

The last moments of Major-General Nametti, commanding one of the forts at Liege, form one of the many brilliant illustrations of the patriotism and valor of the Belgian soldiers. His fort had been knocked almost out of shape by the enemy's fire and when he realized that defence was no longer possible, he ordered the fort to be blown up. He perished with it.—*Asahi*.

**Reported Fight Off Bermuda.**

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Aug. 14.  
The German cruiser *Karlsruhe* is fleeing from the British cruiser *Suffolk*, which surprised her while coaling from the German steamer *Kronprinz Wilhelm* off Bermuda to-day. The *Suffolk* pursued the German ship and engaged with it in a running fight until she was outdistanced, when she wired to the British cruisers *Bristol* and *Berwick*. The *Ber-*

wick pursued the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* but without overtaking her. The *Bristol*, however, overtook the *Karlsruhe* and the two ships engaged in an exciting race through the heavy seas, exchanging broadsides, until the German ship finally pulled away and steamed into San Juan for coal. So far as can be learned, there was no damage to any of the ships.

The following wires are from the *Peking Gazette*:—

**General Emmich's Successor.**

Harbin, August 28.  
General Marwitz has succeeded General Emmich, who was killed, in the command of the 14th army corps.

**Another General Wounded.**

Harbin, August 28.  
General Hoenigshausen has been seriously wounded.

**Austrian Emperor's Illness.**

Harbin, August 28.  
According to press telegrams from Rome, diplomatic representatives in Vienna state that the health of the Emperor Francis Joseph has become much worse. A catastrophe may be expected at any moment.

**Alleged German Outrages.**

Harbin, August 28.  
The Russian newspapers are publishing many complaints of those who were overtaken by the outbreak of war in Germany, especially women and children, who have since returned. They were subjected to many insults and much bad treatment.

**The Position at Tsingtau.**

Kiauchau, August 28.  
Reuter's special correspondent reports that no fighting has yet begun on the land side of Tsingtau. The Japanese troops have not yet put in an appearance. The Chinese are flocking away from the probable area of the coming operations. Every inn and house at Kiauchau is crowded. Food prices are rising. The refugees report that the Germans have burnt down the villages along the inner lines of defence, have cut down many of the trees, and have blown up a bridge on the border of German and neutral territory. All the Germans express the determination to carry out the German Emperor's cipher message to fight to the last, but they are of opinion that Tsingtau is not particularly strong and that the fortress is not likely to hold out long.

**Austrian Reverse on Seret River.**

Harbin, August 28.  
Russian official reports state that on the 23rd instant the Austrian advance guard, supported by artillery, attempted to check the Russian forces on the Seret River in the vicinity of Tarnopol and Tuberloff. Several engagements occurred, in all of which the Austrians were repulsed. The Russian advance guard captured cars and transport vehicles as well as two quick-firing guns and a large supply of ammunition.

**An Aeroplane Brought Down.**

Harbin, August 28.  
The Russian troops shot down an aeroplane southward of Grubneff.

Two officers in the aeroplane were killed and one was wounded. Railway Communication Stopped.

Harbin, August 28.  
Railway communication across the bridge at Kamenska was cut off by Russian cavalry.

**Overwhelming Russian Successes.**

Harbin, August 28.  
On the East Prussian frontier the Germans are retreating by forced marches, and are concentrating at Konigsberg fortress. The positions held by the Germans at Angerap River have been evacuated without fighting. The roads beyond Angerap are strewn with cartridges, grenades and knapsacks, thrown away by the Germans in their hasty retreat. The towns of Insterberg and Angersburg have been taken by the Russians. In the vicinity of Neidenburg, to the northward, on the 23rd and 24th instant, the Russians fought obstinately and successfully against large German forces. The fortified positions at Orlan and Frankennau, which were occupied by the 20th German army corps, were strengthened by three divisions. There the Russians met with wire entanglements and mines. The Russian infantry attacked with the bayonet, while hand grenades were also used effectively. On the morning of the 24th, the German 20th army corps had its left flank turned and it retreated hastily towards

DAIRY FARM NEWS.  
NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that on and after 14th inst. our amended prices (as approved by the Food Committee) will come into force.

All existing price lists are hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Osteroke, abandoning many guns, quick-firers and ammunition wagons, and leaving numerous prisoners in the hands of the Russians.

**Fighting in Eastern Prussia.**

Harbin, August 30.  
The Commander-in-Chief in East Prussia reports that on the 25th, 26th and 27th obstinate fighting continued in the vicinity of Soldan, Allenstein and Bischoffsburg, to which the enemy had retreated with the addition of the remainder of the force from Gumbinnen.

**Russians Aggressive in Galicia.**

Harbin, August 30.  
Fresh reinforcements had also arrived on the Galician front, where separate battles assumed the character of a general engagement through the Southern districts of Lublin and Holm provinces and in Eastern Galicia on the road to Lvoff. The general front extended over 300 versts. A Russian infantry regiment in a hand-to-hand fight exterminated the 11th regiment of Gouveds, whose banner was captured by the Russians. The Russians are continuing the attack energetically.

**Allenstein Occupied.**

Harbin, August 30.  
The Russians have occupied Allenstein. The Germans suffered very heavy losses, especially near Mulen, between Osterode and Neidenburg. When the Germans retreated in full force the Russian cavalry overtook three German squadrons in the vicinity of Petrokoff and took 127 prisoners.

**German-Turkish Intrigue.**

Harbin, August 30.  
The St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency reports that on the 28th instant a special train was dispatched from Germany to Constantinople carrying a German Admiral, some naval officers and 840 sailors. The Admiral and the officers assumed the character of engineers and the sailors posed as labourers.

**German Prisoners.**

Harbin, August 30.  
The Captain, two officers and fifty-seven sailors of the German cruiser *Magdeburg* have arrived at Reval and have been placed in the Peter and Paul fortress.

**Effect of Russian Success.**

Peking, August 30.  
Official telegrams received in Peking state that the forward march of the Russians and the arrival in Berlin of thousands of refugees from East Prussia have created a deep and morbid impression throughout Germany.

## VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V.D., under to-day's date, are:—

**Travelling Claims.**—All claims for travelling expenses must be submitted before noon on Wednesday next, 16th instant.

**Resignations, etc.**—Pte. R. W. McIntyre is permitted to resign on Medical Certificate to date 1.9.14. Gr. Helme, No. 2 Section Artillery Battery, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony to date 10.9.14.

**Leave.**—Leave of absence from the Colony is granted to the following men:—Corpl. C. N. G. Walker from 12.9.14 to 11.9.15. Pte. W. A. Cornell from 8.9.14 to 14.9.14. Pte. K. M. Cumming from 10.9.14 to 21.9.14.

**Joined.**—The undermentioned members having joined the Corps,

are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—

Medical Orderly D. O. Wilson to Staff, Medical Orderly E. W. Evers to Staff. No. 1808 Pte. J. H. Gordon to Scouts Company. No. 1609 Pte. R. E. St. Amory Scouts Company. No. 1610 Pte. E. Sargan to Right Section M. G. Co. No. 1611 Pte. J. E. W. Beard to Left Section M. G. Co. No. 1612 Pte. M. A. Murray to Scouts Company. No. 1613 Pte. H. A. Hyndman to Right Section M. G. Co. No. 1614 Pte. A. D. Shewan to Scouts Company. No. 1615 Pte. I. U. Mirea to Right Section M. G. Co. No. 1616 Pte. F. H. Robinson to Left Section M. G. Co. No. 1617 Pte. T. Taylor to Civil Service Company. No. 1618 Pte. A. Hirst to Centre Section M. G. Co. No. 1619 Pte. R. E. Atwell to Scouts Company. No. 1620 Gr. O. A. Railton to No. 1 section Artillery Battery. No. 1621 Gr. W. Drude to No. 1 section Artillery Battery. No. 1622 Sapper R. Drude to Engineer Company. No. 1623 Pte. G. M. Lakin to Scouts Company. No. 1624 Pte. F. J. Ling to Civil Service Company. No. 1625 Pte. F. G. Thompson to Left Section M. G. Co. No. 1626 Pte. F. Ellis to Right Section M. G. Co.

**Parades.**—Parades for tomorrow Friday 11th instant. 6.0 a.m. Recruits group 3 will be examined by Staff Officer for passing out. Remainder Group 3 under D.O.L.I. instructors. 5.40 p.m. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery parade at Vol. Headqrs. and proceed by 5.50 tram to Victoria Gap for 15 pdr. gun drill. Officer in charge will report to Major Sargeant, R.A. on arrival. 5.45 p.m. No. 1 Section Artillery Battery, Left Section M. G. Co., Right Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Co. as one Company under D.O.L.I. instructors. Any men of Engineer Co. available will parade with No. 1 Section Artillery.

**Detail.**—On duty Group 3. Officers on duty Capt. Wood, Capt. Stewart and Lieut. Weall. Orderly Officer to-night Lieut. Weall. To furnish Guard to-night No. 2 Section Artillery; tomorrow Engineer Company. Orderly Sergeant to-night Sergt. Frith, to-morrow Sergt. Lentestay. Hongkong Volunteer Reserves. Promotions & Appointments.—The following promotions and appointments in No. 3 Company will take effect from to-day's date. Pte. W. J. Batley to be Sergeant, Pte. R. Lapeley to be Corporal, Pte. D. L. Keith to be Lance Corporal.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENT.

G. 1111 R.

It is hereby notified that, on account of the removal of a boiler from the existing pumping station on Bonham Road to the New Station on Pokfulam Road, vehicular traffic may be suspended at any time during the 14th and 15th instant between the places mentioned.

Parties desiring to traverse the roads in question with motor cars or other vehicles should ascertain for themselves whether such roads are available for traffic.

A. F. CHURCHILL,  
Director of Public Works,  
Public Works Office,  
Hongkong, 9th September, 1914.

## SUMMIT 60.

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PTY. LTD., WINE GROWERS TO

H.M. THE KING.

|                                |     |         |
|--------------------------------|-----|---------|
| Claret Reserve Per Case Quarts | ... | \$17.00 |
| " " " Pints                    | ... | 18.00   |
| " No. 1. " Quarts              | ... | 16.00   |
| " " " Pints                    | ... | 17.00   |

|                                 |     |       |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Burgundy Reserve Per Case Pints | ... | 18.00 |
| Stock Reserve Per Case Quarts   | ... | 17.00 |
| " " " Pints                     | ... | 18.00 |
| Chablis Reserve Per Case Quarts | ... | 18.00 |
| " " " Pints                     | ... | 19.00 |
| Sherry Reserve Per Case Quarts  | ... | 17.00 |
| " No. 1. " Pints                | ... | 16.00 |

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## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

| For                   | Steamship   | On                          |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| SHANGHAI via Swatow   | Kwongsang   | Fri., 11th Sept. at noon    |
| MANILA                | Loongsang   | Sat., 12th Sept. at 2 p.m.  |
| S'PORE, Pang & C'utta | Yatshing    | Sat., 12th Sept. at 3 p.m.  |
| TIENTSIN              | Cheongshing | Sun., 13th Sept. at d'light |
| SHANGHAI              | Taksang     | Sun., 13th Sept. at d'light |
| SANDAKAN              | Mausang     | Tues., 15th Sept. at noon   |
| MANILA                | Yuensang    | Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.  |
| S'PORE, Pang & C'utta | Namsang     | Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.  |
| Y'HAMA, Kobe & Moji   | Kumsang     | Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.  |

Return—Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Lalsang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lovat" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau, etc. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

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## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service.—Homeward.

| For                                           | Steamers.      | Date of Sailing |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| LONDON & ANTIWERP                             | Carnarvonshire | 4th Sept.       |
| Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service. |                |                 |
| VICTORIA, V'VER, ST'LE, TACOMA & PLAND.       |                |                 |
| VICTORIA, V'VER, ST'LE, TACOMA & PLAND.       | Cardiganshire  | 30th Sept.      |

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.**

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## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.  
Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS  
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STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL  
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WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE  
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,  
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of  
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GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

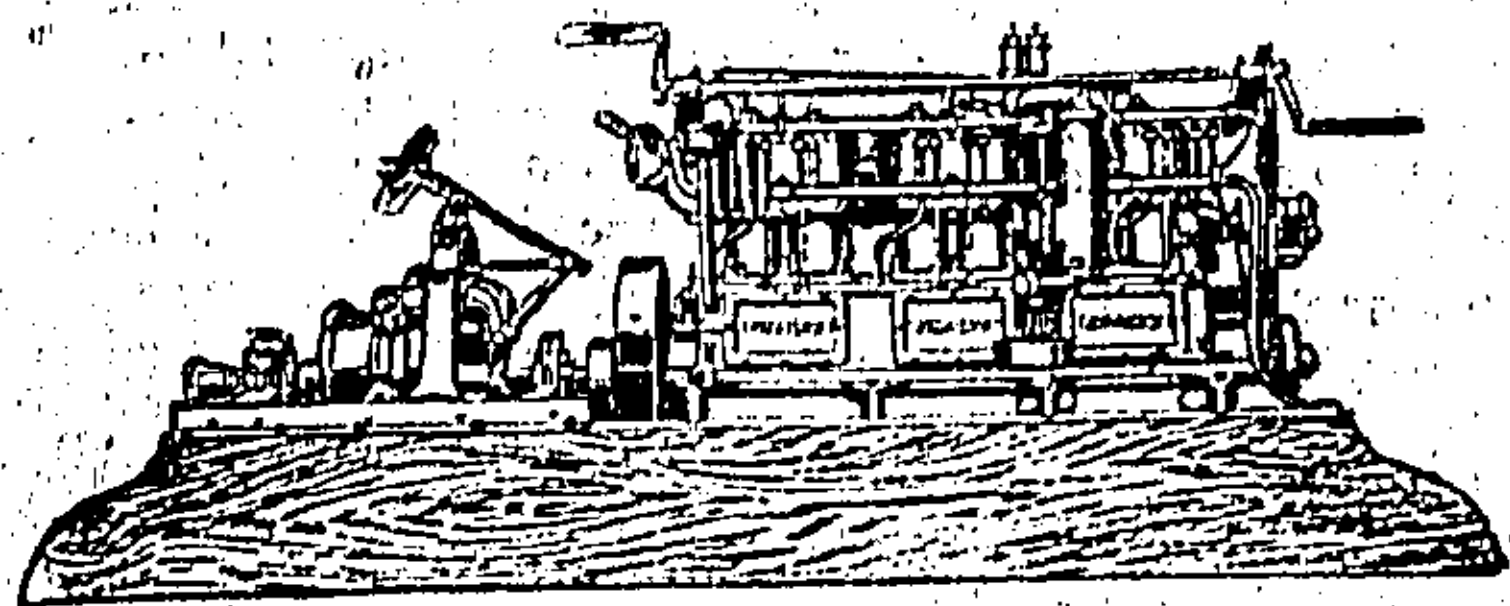
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons  
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most  
efficient results.

100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-  
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.  
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,  
Rivets, etc.

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2  
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As supplied to the British Admiralty &amp; War Office.



C.6. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

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MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN  
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CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR  
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## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

| Destination.                                 | Vessel's Name. | For Freight Apply To | To be De-spached. |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| London, via Usual Ports of Call              | Sardinia       | P. & O.              | 12, Sept.         |
| M'scilles via S'gon, S'pore, C'bo, Port Said | Cordillero     | M. M.                | 14, Sept.         |

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

|                                                 |                |           |           |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| San Francisco via S'hai &c.                     | Tenyo M.       | T. K. K.  | 15, Sept. |
| San Francisco via Keelung                       |                |           |           |
| Shanghai and Japan &c.                          | Mongolia       | P. M. Co. | 15, Sept. |
| Vancouver via S'hai & Japan &c.                 | C. P. R.       |           | 15, Sept. |
| Victoria, B.C., & I'ma via S'hai &c.            | Mexico M.      | O. S. K.  | 15, Sept. |
| Via, B.C. & I'ma via K'ung, S'hai &c.           | Awa M.         | N. Y. K.  | 22, Sept. |
| Vancouver via S'hai, Japan &c.                  | Monteagle      | C. P. R.  | 30, Sept. |
| Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland | Cardigan-shire | J. M. Co. | 30, Sept. |
| Via, B.C., I'ma via K'ung, Japan                | Chicago M.     | O. S. K.  | 1, Oct.   |
| Mexican, Peruvian and Chile Ports via Japan     | Soiyo M.       | P. K. K.  | 3, Oct.   |
| Victoria, B.C. & S'ha, etc.                     | Yokohama M.    | N. Y. K.  | 8, Oct.   |
| Seattle via Nagasaki etc.                       | Minnesota      | N. Y. K.  | 14, Nov.  |

## AUSTRALIA.

|                             |            |           |           |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Australian Ports via Manila | Taiyuan    | B. & S.   | 16, Sept. |
| Australian Ports via Manila | Tango M.   | N. Y. K.  | 23, Sept. |
| Australian Ports via Manila | St. Albans | G. L. Co. | 26, Sept. |

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

|                                                 |              |           |             |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Foochow via Swatow & Amoy                       | Kaijo M.     | O. S. K.  | 11, Sept.   |
| Kobe and Yokohama                               | Kawa M.      | N. Y. K.  | 11, Sept.   |
| Kobe                                            | Tosa M.      | N. Y. K.  | 12, Sept.   |
| Shanghai                                        | Anhui        | B. & S.   | 13, Sept.   |
| Swatow                                          | Haiman       | D. L. Co. | 13, Sept.   |
| Bombay via S'pore, & Colombo                    | Ranuncion M. | N. Y. K.  | 14, Sept.   |
| Manila, Cebu and Iloilo                         | Yaming       | B. & S.   | 15, Sept.   |
| Sandawan                                        | Mausang      | J. M. Co. | 15, Sept.   |
| Ningpo & Shanghai                               | Kashing      | B. & S.   | 15, Sept.   |
| Shanghai, Moji and Kobe                         | P'ang M.     | N. Y. K.  | 19, Sept.   |
| Swatow                                          | Haiman       | D. L. Co. | 19, Sept.   |
| Manila                                          | Yuensang     | J. M. Co. | 19, Sept.   |
| Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo | Candia       | P. & O.   | 20, Sept.   |
| S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.                 | Luzon M.     | O. S. K.  | 20, Sept.   |
| Singapore, Mauritius and South African Ports    | Riojun M.    | D. & Co.  | 22, Sept.   |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow                        | Salamis      | B. L. L.  | 25, Oct.    |
| Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.                | Haiyang      | D. L. Co. | Q. desp.    |
| Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.                | Tibodas      | J.C.J. L. | 1, half A.  |
| Japan                                           | Tjimahi      | J.C.J. L. | 1, half A.  |
| Shanghai                                        | Tjiklatap    | J.C.J. L. | 1, half A.  |
| Shanghai                                        | Tjikini      | J.C.J. L. | 2, half A.  |
| Shanghai                                        | Tjitaroem    | J.C.J. L. | 1, half S.  |
| Shanghai                                        | Tjipanas     | J.C.J. L. | Q. desp.    |
| Shanghai                                        | Tjimanok     | J.C.J. L. | Q. desp.    |
| Shanghai                                        | Tjikembang   | J.C.J. L. | F half Oct. |

## CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

## THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE,"  
From PORTLAND, SEATTLE  
and JAPAN.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 6th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the steamer or Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered on 12th instant will be subject to rent, and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo must be left on board or in Godown and examination of same will be held on 12th inst. at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must be presented on or before 15th inst. otherwise they will not be recognised.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September 1914.

## CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Cargo

ex s.s. "PRINCESS ALICE,"

having been transferred and arrived, per s.s. "WILE" from Manila, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, have been landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained, again at extra freight and expenses incurred.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd of Sept. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 3rd inst. at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 10th of Sept. 1914, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

**MELCHERS & Co.,**

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1914.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

## For Vessel.

Haiphong Sunkiang  
Foochow Haitan  
Foochow Kaijo Maru

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. s.s. MONGOLIA arrived at Manila at 9 a.m. Saturday, Sept. 5, and is expected to sail from that port on Wednesday afternoon, arriving at Hongkong Friday, a.m.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Sydney on 25th ult. for Hongkong via Thursday Island, Zamboanga and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 15th September.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN from Sydney &c., left Port Darwin for this port (via Timor and Manila) on 2nd inst. and may be expected to arrive here on 14th instant.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU will leave Nagasaki for San Francisco via Kobe and Yokohama on Sunday 20th Sept. and not on the 15th inst. as previously advised.

The Ben Line s.s. BENVOORLOCH from Antwerp, Middlesbrough and London left Singapore for this port on 7th instant and may be expected to arrive here on or about 15th inst.

The P. & O. s.s. SALSETTE left Singapore for this port on the 7th instant at noon with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 15th inst. at about daylight.

The P. & O. s.s. CANDIA was expected to arrive at Penang on the 10th instant, at noon.

## TIDE TABLE.

7th Sept. to 13th Sept. 1914.

| Day       | High Water | Mean Time | Low Water | Mean Time |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Mon. 7    | 4.50       | 10.30     | 1.15      | 7.15      |
| Tues. 8   | 5.00       | 11.00     | 1.45      | 7.45      |
| Wed. 9    | 5.30       | 11.30     | 1.55      | 8.15      |
| Thurs. 10 | 5.45       | 11.45     | 2.00      | 8.30      |
| Fri. 11   | 5.50       | 11.50     | 2.05      | 8.35      |
| Sat. 12   | 5.55       | 11.55     | 2.10      | 8.40      |
| Sun. 13   | 6.00       | 12.00     | 2.15      | 8.45      |

m morning. a afternoon.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

|                                                                                        |                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Musinae, Br. s.s. 3,605, N. MacDonald, 15th ult.—Swatow, 13th Aug. Ballast—S. O. & Co. | Yel Maru No. 2, Jap. s.s. 1,714, Stan, 4th inst.—Wakamatsu, 29th ult. Coal—M. B. K.           |
| Kentucky, Br. s.s. 4,378, A. Lee, 17th Aug.—Singapore, 11th Aug. Gen.—S. T. & Co.      | Hong Bao, Br. s.s. 2,054, L. V. V. Edom, 4th inst.—Singapore, 29th ult. Gen.—China.           |
| Yerimo Maru, Jap. s.s. Somokawa, 21st Aug.—Java, 11th Aug. Sugar—O. S. K.              | Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,340, S. Jenkins, 4th inst.—Saigon, 30th ult. Rice & Gen.—Chinese.         |
| Skorries, Br. s.s. 2,790, J. W. Angus, 26th Aug.—Wusung, Gen.—D. & Co.                 | Kytsang, Br. s.s. 3,109, R. G. D. Bradley, Calcutta, 20th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.               |
| Swanley, Br. s.s. 2,908, Steele, 27th Aug.—Wusung, 22nd Aug. Coal—Order                | Sulsang, Br. s.s. 1,776, H. Simpson, 4th inst.—Hobrow, 2nd inst. Coal—J. M. & Co.             |
| Hangchow, Br. s.s. 999, Wake, 30th Aug.—Saigon, 25th Aug. Rice—B. & S.                 | Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. Y. Yamamoto, 5th inst.—Swatow, 4th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.                  |
| Kwanlu, Br. s.s. 1,328, G. J. Spink, 31st Aug.—Saigon, 26th Aug. Rice—Chinese.         | Baron Napier, Br. s.s. 3,159, B. C. Goaday, 4th inst.—Moji, 30th inst. Gen.—G. & Co.          |
| Hild, Norw. s.s. 720, G. Jensen, 31st Aug.—Bangkok, 22nd Aug. Rice—Chinese.            | Taksang, Br. s.s. 699, W. McClure, 5th inst.—Chefoo, 31st ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.               |
| Liddesdale, Br. s.s. 2,193, Farfor, 1st inst.—Durban, 31st July, Gen.—D. & Co.         | Mausang, Br. s.s. R. A. Mathews, 6th inst.—Saigon, 1st inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.                 |
| Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, Jensen, 1st inst.—Bangkok, 25th ult. Rice—Chinese.           | Cheongshing, Br. s.s. 1,989, Liddell, 5th inst.—Swatow, 5th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.            |
| Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,356, B. Tenda, 2nd inst.—Singapore, 27th ult. Gen.—N. Y. K.    | Mexico Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,760, N. Kobayashi, 5th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd inst. Gen.—O. S. K.       |
| Walshing, Br. s.s. 1,170, S. Wilde, 4th inst.—Hongay, 31st ult. Coal—J. M. & Co.       | Horwang, Br. s.s. 1,359, O. A. Robertson, 6th inst.—Hobrow, 4th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.        |
| Inaba Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,837, S. Tominaga, 3rd inst.—Nagasaki, 30th ult. Gen.—N. Y. K.  | Carnarvonshire, Br. s.s. 5,935, L. W. Boland, 8th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.  |
| St. Albans, Br. s.s. 2,538, Balkie, 3rd inst.—Melbourne, 18th July, Gen.—G. L. & Co.   | Yatsing, Br. s.s. 1,424, Jarrett, 6th inst.—Kobe, 31st ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.                  |
| Tungahing, Br. s.s. 1,120, L. Hussey, 3rd inst.—Saigon, 30th ult. Rice—Chinese.        | Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,292, G. G. W. Leask, 8th inst.—Manila, 6th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.       |
|                                                                                        | Kuehing, Br. s.s. 1,216, Byer, 8th inst.—Chingwangtao, 1st inst. Coal—B. & S.                 |
|                                                                                        | Hue, Fr. s.s. Corneliussen, 7th inst. Gen.—Marty.                                             |
|                                                                                        | Merionethshire, Br. s.s. 3,400, R. Dodd, 8th inst.—Singapore, 1st inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.      |
|                                                                                        | Chingtu, Br. s.s. 1,953, Lewis, 7th inst.—Hankow & Swatow, 6th inst. Ballast—B. & S.          |
|                                                                                        | Solun, Norw. s.s. D. Havbrander, 8th inst.—Bangkok, 31st ult. Rice—Order.                     |
|                                                                                        | Daiten Maru, Br. s.s. 2,224, W. Nakagawa, 9th inst.—Weihaiwei, 3rd inst. Coal & Gen.—M. B. K. |

## TO SAIL

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong  
For BOSTON & NEW YORK

## The s.s. "SAINT ECBERT"

sailing on or about the 8th September

For Freight and further information apply to

**DODWELL & CO., LTD**

Hongkong, 4th September, 1914.

Agents.

## "GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR GOW &amp; Co.) Ltd.

For London &amp; Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

Agents.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

| NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP        | LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS | DEPTH AT HEAD  | DEPTH AT TAIL | DEPTH AT SPRING TIDES | RISE OF TIDE |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| KOWLOON                     |                       |                |               |                       |              |
| No. 1 Dock, Kowloon         | 700'                  | 18' top bottom | 18'           | 18'                   | 7' 6"        |
| No. 2 Dock, Kowloon         | 171'                  | 7'             | 7'            | 7'                    | 7' 6"        |
| No. 3 Dock, Kowloon         | 254'                  | 10' 3"         | 10'           | 10'                   | 7' 6"        |
| Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon | 242'                  | 10'            | 10'           | 10'                   | 7' 6"        |
| Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon | 280'                  | 10'            | 10'           | 10'                   | 7' 6"        |
| TAL-KO-TSUI                 |                       |                |               |                       |              |
| Commercial Dock             | 465'                  | 18'            | 18'           | 18'                   | 7' 6"        |
| ABERDEEN                    |                       |                |               |                       |              |
| Hors Dock                   | 425'                  | 18'            | 18'           | 18'                   | 7' 6"        |
| Lamont Dock                 | 371'                  | 18'            | 18'           | 18'                   | 7' 6"        |

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.  
Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

**R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N.** Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.TOWN OFFICE:  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.  
Telephone No. 30, Hongkong.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1914.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

#### PRINCE OF WALES' FUND COMMITTEE.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance Amended.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber.

There were present:—H. E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.

His Excellency Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. C. Severn.

The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Mr. E. R. Hallifax.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe.

The Hon. Director of Public Works, Mr. A. F. Churchill.

The Hon. Capt. Supt. of Police, Mr. C. McIlvaine Messer.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, O.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, O.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak.

Mr. M. J. Breen, Clerk of the Councils.

Financial.

The following financial minutes, recommended by His Excellency the Governor, were referred to the Finance Committee:—

A sum of \$600 in aid of the vote Public Works Department, other charges, language bonus to Assistant Engineer.

A sum of \$1,800 in aid of the vote charitable services, passages and relief of destitutes.

A sum of \$800 in aid of the following votes:—Police and Prison Departments, C.—prison, other charges;—Clothing and shoes for staff, \$700; gratuities to prisoners for industrial labour \$100.

A sum of \$550 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, A.—Harbour Office, other charges, electric fans and light.

A sum of \$2,350 in aid of the following votes:—Public Works Department, other charges:—Drawing materials and mounting plans, \$1,200; incidental expenses, \$150; transport and travelling expenses, \$1,000.

Prince of Wales' Fund.

His Excellency said that before they proceeded with the orders of the day he would like to read to them a telegram which he had received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reply to one from himself in regard to an inquiry as to the nature and object of the Prince of Wales' Fund, of which they had no doubt read in the newspapers. The reply he received was as follows:—

Your telegram of 31st August, Prince of Wales' Fund. Fund will be applied for relief of persons in the British Isles who are dependents of men at the front and of those who suffer from unemployment caused by interruption and dislocation of trade and industry or otherwise are plunged into poverty and distress in consequence of war. Am prepared to approve grant from Colonial funds.

HARCOURT.

The latter part of the telegram, said his Excellency, was in reply to a question of his as to whether the Secretary of State would allow him to propose a vote from this Council of \$100,000 to begin with in aid of that fund. He also intimated that he would call for public subscriptions in respect of the fund and in that behalf he proposed to invite the following gentlemen to form a Committee:—Under the chairmanship of himself to take the necessary steps for opening a subscription list. The names were:—

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax,

### TO-DAY'S LATE WAR TELEGRAMS.

#### 70,000 INDIANS ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT.

#### ALLIES CONTINUE TO MAKE PROGRESS.

#### Machine-Guns, Ammunition and Wagons Captured.

[Router's Service to "The Telegraph."]  
India's Fine Response.

A message from Simla states that the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, in a great speech before the India Council, said it was no longer a secret that India had already despatched two splendid Divisions of infantry and one Cavalry Brigade, while three more Cavalry Brigades would follow immediately. It was a source of the utmost pride and satisfaction to the whole of India that they had already been able to send over 70,000 combatants. He announced that, six Maharajahs, three Nawabs and other nobility were accompanying the troops.

#### Continuous Progress.

The following is a Havas telegram which has been received in the Colony:—

Sept. 9, 1.30 p.m.

The Allied armies are making continuous progress near Paris. The Germans have been forced to retire, in the direction of the Marne, between Meaux and Soissons and have left behind many prisoners. Machine guns, ammunition, and wagons have been captured by the Allies.

#### Hard Fighting.

Hard fighting is being engaged in around La Fere, Champs-en-Val and Vitry-le-Francois and the Germans have been forced to retire.

In the region of Nancy, the German attack was repulsed and the French have retaken a ridge, on the Vosges, at Maunndray and the Kourneaux Pass.

The situation in Alsace is unchanged.

Russian Success.

The Russians continue on the offensive in Galicia; they have captured Nicolaieff (South of Lemberg).

Allies Attack.

An official communique from the French Government through Peking states:—

Sept. 9, 7.35 p.m.

During the 7th the offensive was taken by the English and French troops and the Germans were compelled to retire. Two German army corps were thrown back on the left bank of the river Ourcq.

The Fourth German army attacked the Allied Forces near Vitry-le-Francois and was forced to retreat.

Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. C. Mol. Messer,

Captain Supt. of Police.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, O.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak.

Mr. A. G. Stephen.

Mr. W. Dickson.

Mr. A. R. Linton.

Mr. G. K. Nuttall.

Mr. C. S. Gubbay.

Mr. Chan Kai-rung.

Mr. Ng Hon-ze.

Mr. Chan Siu-ki.

Mr. Ho Tung.

Mr. Ho Kom-tong.

Mr. Ho Fook.

Mr. Tong Lai-tsun.

Mr. Chan Lok-tsun.

Mr. Wong Kam-fuk.

Those Chinese gentlemen, said his Excellency, were all, as they might observe, British subjects, and this fund was in aid of those who were defending and upholding the honour of our country, and those who were suffering from the incidents of the war that Britishers alone were expected to bear, but he had no doubt that a number of the Chinese community who were not British subjects, except in so far as while they were resident in the Colony, might wish to subscribe to the fund, and if they did so we should accept gratefully any contributions they would give. But he would like to emphasize now, here, publicly, that he did not wish them to allow their generosity to prejudice local charities, which, owing to the dislocation of trade and the bad time that had therefore fallen on the Colony, would suffer to a very considerable extent, nor would he like them to allow their generosity to prejudice that assistance which the province of Kwangtung needed towards expenditure necessary

to repair the terrific damage done to dykes and embankments along the territories bordering on the West River, owing to the floods there. He was sure they would all agree with him, that acting on the principle that charity begins at home, Chinese who were here merely as temporary residents, should remember that their own countrymen had need for very considerable assistance at this time. He would also like to take this opportunity of expressing his gratification at the manner in which all parties of the British community had come forward in the terrible crisis and had borne their share of the burden which had fallen upon the Empire. "In doing so," concluded His Excellency, "they have shown that spirit which we know animates the whole Empire, the spirit which, I feel confident, will carry this war to a successful issue—(Applause).

Bank Ordinance.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale

moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance, 1868.

The object of this Bill is to amend Section 20 of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance, 1868, so as to enable the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation generally to take security from its customers for any moneys owing or to become owing to the Corporation, and for any liabilities incurred or to be incurred towards the Corporation, and to deal with any securities so taken.

The amendment is considered desirable in order to bring the powers of the Corporation clearly into line with modern banking practice, as the wording of the existing section is not entirely free from ambiguity.

The Court of Directors have been duly authorized on behalf of the Corporation to apply for and accept a supplemental Or-

dinance in the form of this Bill under Article 96 of the Deed of Settlement of the Corporation.

In moving the Bill standing in his name the Hon. Mr. Landale said that it was considered that section 20 of the Ordinance of 1868 was somewhat ambiguous in the wording and that it might be more clearly expressed, and as it was the desire of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation that there should be no ambiguity as regards the power of their Corporation to take securities without restriction in the ordinary course of banking facilities, an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders was held on August 22 and the directors were authorised and directed to apply for that amendment. The taking of such security very largely entered into the business of modern banking and it was universally done by all banks. He was convinced the Council would agree with the shareholders and would pass that Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock seconded, and, passing through all the stages, the Bill was passed.

The Council then adjourned sine die.

### TIENTSIN BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

#### Scenes at the Enrolment.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed in the Gordon Hall, Tientsin, when the manhood of British Tientsin met in response to the invitation of H.B.M.'s Acting Consul-General in Tientsin. The proposition to form a Volunteer Corps was carried amid an enthusiastic demonstration, which was renewed when the Chairman proposed the name of Major Nathan, R. E., as commandant. It was announced that 140 had signed the roll of membership.

In his opening speech, Mr. Willis, after returning thanks for the warmth of his reception, said: "First of all I wish to assure you emphatically that I have not called this meeting in view of any immediate emergency; there is no scare. As far as my information goes there is no question at the moment of the withdrawal of our troops or of any portion of them, nor have I any reason to fear danger from the Chinese side. The White Wolf, if not dead, as reported—one can hardly believe the report seeing that the officer who is said to have slain him has been run in for obtaining promotion under false pretences (laughter)—if not dead is at any rate far away. But we must remember that under present conditions the services of our troops may be required elsewhere at any moment, and that White Wolves and Gray Wolves, Old Tigers and Young Tigers, Manchurian Redbeards and such like are the pests we shall have with us in China until the end of time. Under such circumstances it seems to me we should place ourselves in a position to defend our Concessions against any sudden riot, in the same way as our fellow countrymen are doing in Hankow and Shanghai and have done successfully on more than one occasion in the past ten years. In my view, which I hope to make yours, the present moment is particularly opportune for inaugurating a movement in this direction. Firstly, even if the troops remain, we must remember that owing to the present crisis the international force in North China has been largely reduced; there is a large perimeter to defend, and in case of serious trouble I know General Barnardiston would appreciate the offer of assistance of volunteers acquainted with the country and local conditions. (Applause).

As regards the local conditions, one further point. Will not the establishment of a volunteer corps bring all sections of our

community together in a way that nothing else possibly could?

"There is another note that I would wish to strike. This question of volunteering seems to me rather more than a local question, then the defence of our Settlements. As you all know, Lord Roberts for years past has been urging the necessity of some form of conscription. There must be many in high places at home who must be sorry they turned a deaf ear to his pleadings. (hear, hear.) Universal service on Continental lines may not be suited to us, but surely it should be the duty of every one of us to undergo such training as to enable us to bear an efficient part in the defence of our Empire. In the meeting for the National Relief Fund the other day, Mr. Sheppard spoke of the present crisis as a time for sacrifice. It was then a question of money. What I am asking now is a sacrifice of time, the time ordinarily given to amusements, golf, tennis, riding and what not. If you make the sacrifice I am sure you will never regret it. Besides, there is such a thing as duty, though we don't like talking about it. And it seems to me that it is our obvious duty to make ourselves as efficient as possible. By acting in this way we may have some claim to be worthy of the brave soldiers and sailors who are fighting our country's battles on the continent of Europe, on the North Sea, and under the North Sea. (loud and continued applause.)

The Chairman then proposed that a volunteer corps be formed. The Chairman's words were met with a burst of applause, loud and prolonged.

The proposition that Major Nathan be asked to take the post of commandant was then put and met with a similar demonstration, which drove home the Chairman's tribute to Major Nathan's "experience, training, judgment and tact."

In seconding the motion, Mr. C. R. Morling gave a brief resume of the history of the Tientsin Rifle Club and recounted what had been done at the previous night's meeting when the British members had been enrolled as the nucleus of the proposed volunteer corps. With Major Nathan's experience, and help from the military, remarked Mr. Morling, they would have a very much more efficient corps than ever they had had before. (loud applause.)

The propositions that a volunteer corps be formed and that Major Nathan be appointed commandant were put to the meeting and carried amid a rousing demonstration.

Major Nathan, who was warmly received on rising to speak, said that it afforded him the greatest pleasure that their Council should have called that meeting, and still greater pleasure to see how magnificently all Britishers had rolled up. In times like the present they did not know what one day might bring forth, and it was the duty of them all to be prepared for everything that might happen, and the best way that they could prepare was to train themselves in military duties, to be useful perhaps only to themselves, perhaps only to their neighbours, but perhaps even to their country (applause). He felt the honour they had done him by selecting him as their commandant and he would assure them that everything he could do, everything he had in him would be devoted to their service, to assist them to become what he was quite sure from the men he saw around him they could become, a magnificent little corps. (loud applause).

They had the material, and it only required a little disinterested work, and he could assure them that that would not be heavy. He hoped and trusted that those of them who enrolled that evening would do so in the spirit of sacrifice and the idea of dropping little differences and petty jealousies

and to sink their individuality in the corps of the Tientsin Volunteers. (applause.) In conclusion he could only assure them that, as he had said before, they could rely on him to do his best and he trusted that they would do their best. (loud applause.)

Those present were then invited to enroll and there was an instantaneous rush to the table on which the rolls were laid.

The Chairman announced when the rush had ceased that 146 had enrolled.

The meeting closed with a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman on the proposition of Mr. C. R. Morling who expressed the gratitude of all present to the Council for the way in which he had brought the matter forward. Mr. Willis in a brief reply thanked those present for their magnificent response.

### THE WAR.

#### American Press Comment on the Crisis.

New York Times:—"With Germany's declaration of war against Russia, the bloodiest war ever fought on earth and the least justified of all wars since man emerged from barbarism has apparently begun. France has ordered mobilization, but even in signing the decree the French Government declares that it will continue its diplomatic efforts for peace, and hopes to succeed. The purpose of Italy to remain neutral will perhaps make France and England the more ready to join forces with Russia in the expectation that the combined fighting power of four nations—France, England, Russia and Italy—will so far prevail over the joint might of Austria and Germany as to bring the war to a speedy close. France is making ready, and England's fleet is at sea."

#### A Ghastly Chapter.

New York Press:—"In this country, where passions had slumbered and visions had remained clear, we had all hoped from the depths of our hearts that there need be no vast war in Europe, with countless casualties and immeasurable woes."

"But now we have that war."

"Whether because he sincerely believed that the safety of his country was imperilled by Russia's active and determined mobilization, or because he deliberately sought an excuse for matching his splendid legions against the mighty hosts of the Czar, the German Emperor suddenly forced the issue to an end where toll of blood, agony and impoverishment no man can now calculate."

"To-day begins a ghastly chapter in history for the nations whose arms now clash, and one tragic for Europe, melancholy for all civilization."

"God forgive the men who brought about these things! God bring them soon to their senses!"

#### The Responsibility.

New York Sun:—"For more than a quarter of a century the German Emperor, the master of the most tremendous and most efficient military organization that ever existed, has worked persistently and successfully for the peace of Europe."

"This plain fact, it would seem, entitles the Kaiser to the benefit of the presumption of sincerity when he spoke, almost as from the midst of the flames of the coming strife, of his continued efforts to maintain peace."

"What philosopher-historian, in reviewing events that are blinding in their contemporary aspect, will ever be able to apportion justly the responsibility between the personal and dynastic war impulses in high places of power and the underlying and immeasurable forces of race hatred and national greed?"

#### Civilization Loses.

Philadelphia Ledger:—"Civilization does not gain, no nation gains from the imminent catastrophe. The United States has means to minimize the evil effects on itself. But that is all. Progress has already received a staggering blow. Humanitarianism, human comfort and prosperity, general uplift are being sacrificed and battered down by the brute attributes of human character, which have become suddenly and suddenly dominant. Not Europe only, but the whole world is the victim."

#### Devastation, Destruction, Death.

New York Herald:—"Germany's declaration of war against Russia is the casting of the die. The blood that courses through the veins of the peoples of the two great branches of the Germanic race is thicker than water. For good or for ill these two peoples have now placed themselves shoulder to shoulder for what they conceive to be a mighty struggle for preservation of race."

"That France will cast her lot with Russia may be accepted as certain. The alliance between these two nations provides for armed co-operation for defence and for offence. Can anything prevent Great Britain joining forces with Russia and France? Certainly there seems no human agency that can. Italy, however, doubts whether she is bound by the terms of the Triple Alliance to join hands with Germany and Austria."

"What will come out of it all? Devastation, destruction, death—only these things can be safely predicted. As for results, one man's prophecy is as good as another's—and neither's is good for anything."

#### Reservists in San Francisco.

San Francisco, August 3.—Six thousand French reservists, it was estimated to-day, are under summons to report to the French consulate here for service. Several hundred appeared yesterday.

Thirty-five reservists of the crew of the German steamship Serapis were under orders to leave here for New York today on their way to Germany. The Serapis arrived yesterday, and the German consul immediately ordered officers and men to leave for home. Hardly a man was left aboard.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Frenchmen in Washington subject to military service in their native country are called to the colours in a notice sent out by the French Embassy to-day. The notice advises all French residents here that a general order of mobilization has been issued, for both reservists and territorials by the French Government.

#### Opposition to Mr. Roosevelt.

Minneapolis, N.Y., August 3.—Mr. H. Stewart McKnight, of Great Neck, has announced that he is prepared to make a fight for the Republican nomination for Congress in this, the First Congress District. He will open headquarters here and will set about getting the needed signatures for the nomination at the Republican primaries. A hard fight is expected between him and ex-Congressman W. W. Cooks, who has entered the fight with the endorsement of Col. Roosevelt, with a view to uniting the Republican and Progressive votes.

#### Ship Registry Bill.

Washington, August 4.—The bill to amend the Panama Canal act, permitting foreign ships to come under American register was before the Senate to-day for passage.

The measure, which had already passed the House, is designed to prevent a paralysis of transatlantic shipping during the European crisis and avert a threatened blockade of American crops.

Democratic leaders in the Senate were determined to-day to press for prompt action on the bill.



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Friday & Saturday the 11th & 12th September 1914 commencing each day at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, A Large Quantity of Sports Goods, Tweed Suit Lengths, Leather Goods etc. Comprising:—

BATTING GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, CRICKET and TENNIS BATS, FOOT-BALLS, FOOT-BALL BOOTS and JERSEYS, LEATHER BELTS, SUIT CASES and TRUNKS, BOXING GLOVES, etc., etc.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, WOMEN'S STOCKINGS, CANVAS BAGS, etc., etc.

A Selection of Tweed and Woolen Suit lengths, etc. On view from Thursday the 10th September. Terms: Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 16th September 1914 commencing at 11 a.m. at the Offices of Messrs. Cruz Basto & Co. 2nd Floor, Prince's Building The Whole of the Office Furniture,

containing: DESKS, CHAIRS, TABLES, TYPEWRITERS (various), FIRE PROOF SAFES (including a large safe by Milner), ELECTRO-FANS, etc., etc. On view from Tuesday the 15th September. Terms: Cash on delivery

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

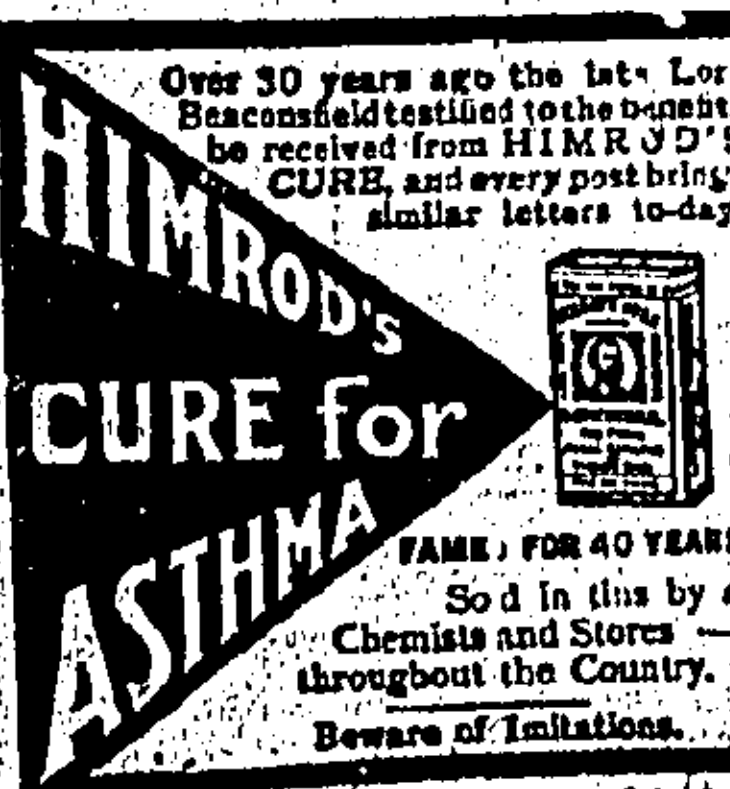
## G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of Crown Land at Nathan and Jordan Roads, Kowloon, and One Lot at Shauiwan Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rents to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

| No. of Lot | Locality                      | Boundary Measurements (Approximate) | Contents (Approximate) | Annual Rent | Upset Price |
|------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1          | Lot 1, Nathan Road, Kowloon   | 60' x 100'                          | about 1/2 acre         | 100         | 1,000       |
| 2          | Lot 2, Nathan Road, Kowloon   | 60' x 100'                          | about 1/2 acre         | 100         | 1,000       |
| 3          | Lot 3, Shauiwan Road, Kowloon | 60' x 100'                          | about 1/2 acre         | 100         | 1,000       |

## NOTICES



Don't forget after the Show Supper and Light Refreshments ALEXANDRA CAFE Open Till Midnight

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

To-night 9.15 To-night

Friday 11th September.  
GRAND BENEFIT NIGHT  
in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund.  
Under distinguished Patronage.  
By Kind Permission of  
Col. R.E. Dyer & Officers  
Band of the 25th Punjab  
Will play free of charge  
Booking at Moutries.

Enormous Success of  
La Belle Cora & Williams.

By kind permission of the authorities a late ferry to Kowloon will run.

## BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT  
"THE GIBSON GIRLS"  
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS  
New Songs New Dances  
Some exceedingly comic & interesting pictures

Will be Screened on Saturday, 12th Sept.  
"THE TRAPPER'S MISTAKE"  
In 2 parts—Length 3,000 Feet.

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| UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF LADY BULWER-LYTTON by A. E. Challen | 9.00  | OSCAR WILDE & MYSELF by Lord Alfred Douglas                                  | 9.00  |
| SHARPS, FLATS, GAMBLERS & RACENERS by Dick Luckman         | 10.50 | PROMINENT FIGURES OF TO-DAY by J. G. Lynch                                   | 2.25  |
| MY SPANISH YEAR by Mrs. Bernard Whelan                     | 9.00  | THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD by Charles Dickens, Completed in 1914 by W. E. C. | 1.75  |
| BRITISH SHIPPING its History Organisation & Importance     | 2.25  | "BLAST" a new illustrated quarterly                                          | 2.25  |
| THE COLLECTIVIST STATE IN THE MAKING by Emil Davis         | 4.50  | NEW NOVELS AT \$1.75 EACH                                                    |       |
| THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED KINGDOM by Henry High   | 5.25  | THE GREATER LAW by Victoria Cross                                            | 1.25  |
| CONGRESSIONAL GOVERNMENT by Woodrow Wilson                 | 4.50  | TANBY by T. Edwards                                                          | 1.25  |
| THE MYTHS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS by Lewis Spence    | 6.50  | THE ULSTERMEN by Frankfort Moore                                             | 1.25  |
|                                                            |       | THE JELFRY by M. Baillie Sams                                                | 1.25  |
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Hongkong August 22, 1914.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

|                                        |            |
|----------------------------------------|------------|
| Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Mei Lung Pa   | lb. 22     |
| Roast—Shiu                             | 20         |
| Breast—Ngau Lam                        | 18         |
| Soup—Tong Yuk                          | 24         |
| Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa                      | 35         |
| do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau                   | 26         |
| Sausages—Ngau Chaug                    | 12         |
| Bullock's Brains—Know                  | each 50    |
| Tongue fresh—Ngau Li                   | 80         |
| corned—Ham Ngau Li                     | \$1.20     |
| Head—Ngau Tau                          | 14         |
| Heart—Ngau Sum                         | 24         |
| Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin                    | 12         |
| Feet—Ngau Kark                         | 12         |
| Kidneys—Ngau Yiu                       | 32         |
| Tail—Ngau Mei                          | 14         |
| Liver—Ngau Kon                         | 14         |
| Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To              | 7          |
| Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-kark | set \$1.20 |
| Mutton Chop—Yeung Fai Kwat             | 27         |
| Leg—Yeung Fai                          | 24         |
| Shoulder—Yeung Shau                    | 27         |
| Pigs Chiddings—Chu Ohong               | 24         |
| Brains—Chu Know                        | 14         |
| Feet—Chu Kark                          | 16         |
| Fry—Chu Ohak                           | 18         |
| Head—Chu Tau                           | 12         |
| Heart—Chu Sum                          | 30         |
| Kidneys—Chu Yiu                        | 26         |
| Liver—Chu Con                          | 26         |
| Pork Chop—Chu Pak Kwat                 | 30         |
| Corned—Ham Chu Yuk                     | 20         |
| Leg—Chu Pa                             | 60         |
| Fat or Lard—Chu Tau                    | each 8     |
| Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Sum        | each 8     |
| Heart—Yeung Sum                        | 12         |
| Kidneys—Yeung Yiu                      | 14         |
| Liver—Yeung Con                        | 22         |
| Smoking Pigs To Order—Chu Oha          | 22         |
| Suet—Beef—Sang Ngau Yau                | 27         |
| Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau                  | 19         |
| Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk                     | 20         |
| Sausages—Ngau Chai Chaug               | 22         |
| Lard—Chu Yau                           | 22         |

## POULTRY.

|                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Chicken—Kai Chai            | lb 32      |
| Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai | 32         |
| Duck—Ap                     | 18         |
| Doves—Pan Kan               | 18         |
| Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan           | per doz 20 |
| Fowls, Canton—Kai           | lb 35      |
| Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai          | 32         |
| Geese—Ngo                   | 24         |
| Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup     | each 30    |
| Hohow—Hoi How Pak Kup       | 24         |
| Turkeys, Cook—Phor Kai Kang | lb. 60     |
| "Hen," "Na"                 | 45         |

## FISH.

|                                     |       |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Barbel—Ka Yu                        | lb 18 |
| Bream—Bin Yu                        | 20    |
| Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu  | 17    |
| Carp—Li Yu                          | 22    |
| Catfish—Ohik Yu                     | 15    |
| Codfish—Mun Yu                      | 16    |
| Crabs—Hoi                           | 24    |
| Cuttle Fish—Mun Yu                  | 18    |
| Dab—Sa Mang Yu                      | 14    |
| Do.—Wong Mei Lun                    | 15    |
| Dog Fish—Trit Tu Sa                 | 12    |
| Eels, Conger—Hoi Mann               | 13    |
| Fresh water—Tam Sin Yu              | 20    |
| Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin               | 33    |
| Frogs—Tien Kai                      | 45    |
| Garoupa—Sek Pan                     | 18    |
| Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu                  | 23    |
| Herrings—Tao Pak                    | 23    |
| Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kup             | 20    |
| Labrus—Wong Fa Yu                   | 20    |
| Loach—Wu Yu                         | 26    |
| Lobsters—Lung Ha                    | 30    |
| Mackerel—Chi Yu                     | 20    |
| Monk Fish—Mong Yu                   | 20    |
| Mullet—Chai Yu                      | 20    |
| Oysters—Sang Hoo                    | 24    |
| Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu              | 12    |
| Perch—Tan Loo                       | 18    |
| Pike—Fa Paw Pong                    | 14    |
| Plaice—Pan Yu                       | 23    |
| Pomfret, Black—Hak Ohong            | 32    |
| Pomfret, White—Pak Ohong            | 32    |
| Prawns—Ming Ha                      | 40    |
| Ray—Pai Pa Sa                       | 12    |
| Rock Fish—Sek Ke Kung               | 18    |
| Roach—Hoi                           | 12    |
| Shark—Sa Yu                         | lb 8  |
| Salmon—Ma Yu                        | 35    |
| Skate—Po Yu                         | 10    |
| Shrimps—Hoi                         | 24    |
| Snapper—Lap Yu                      | 32    |
| Soles—Tat Sa Yu                     | 32    |
| Tench—Wan Yu                        | 20    |
| Turbot—Oho How Yu                   | 20    |
| Turtles, small, fresh water—Kork Yu | 64    |

## FRUITS.

|                                      |        |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Almonds—Hung Yau                     | lb. 30 |
| Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Kho | 20     |
| (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho           | 20     |
| Small—Hoi Tong                       | 20     |
| Custard—Fan Lai Chi                  | 20     |

## 肉食

|                                                    |         |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb. | 4       |
| (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu                     | 4       |
| Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lat                       | 12      |
| Carambola—Yeung Tuo                                | 12      |
| Cocconuts—Yeh Tse                                  | 12      |
| Lemons, China—Ning Moong                           | 12      |
| "America—Kam San Ping Moon                         | 8       |
| Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone                 | 30      |
| "Fresh                                             | 9       |
| Limes (Siam)—Sai Kung Ning Moong                   | each 1  |
| Mango, Manila—Lai Sung Moong                       | 12      |
| Mangosteens—San Chuk Tse                           | 12      |
| Oranges (Canton)—San-shing Tim Ching               | lb 5    |
| "Sweet                                             | 1       |
| Pears (American)—San Shoo Lay                      | 10      |
| (Canton), Cocks—Sa Lay                             | 12      |
| Peanuts—Fa Sang                                    | 12      |
| Perseimmons Large—Hung Chie                        | 12      |
| Pine-apples, 1st quality—Poon Ti Paw Law           | each 12 |
| 2nd—Chung-tang Paw Law                             | 10      |
| Plantain—Tai Oheu                                  | lb 4    |
| Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai                             | 12      |
| Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau                           | each 18 |
| Shanghai—Lo Kwat                                   | 12      |
| Walnuts—Hop Tuo                                    | lb 15   |
| Green—Sang Hop Tuo                                 | 12      |
| Water Melon—(Am.) Kam San Sai Kwa                  | each 1  |
| (China) Sai Kwa                                    | 12      |
| Grapes—Sang Po Tai Tse                             | lb 1    |

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

|                                        |         |
|----------------------------------------|---------|
| Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi | lb 6    |
| Beans (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tau  | 8       |
| (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin       | 8       |
| Sprout—Ah Oho                          | 10      |
| Long—Tau Ko                            | 10      |
| Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau                | each 8  |
| Bitter Squash—Ru Kwa                   | 10      |
| Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan             | 10      |
| Red—Hung Ker                           | 8       |
| Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy        | 12      |
| Cabbage, Shanghai—Yeh Choy             | 15      |
| Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun            | lb. 12  |
| Carrots—Kam Shum                       | 12      |
| Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Chai          | 12      |
| Chillies Dried—Gon Lat Chiu            | 30      |
| Red—Hung Far Chiu                      | 18      |
| Green—Ching Lat Chiu                   | 12      |
| Curry Stuff, English—Kar Lee Chiu Liu  | 10      |
| Cucumbers—Ching Kwa                    | 2       |
| Garlic—Que Tau                         | 8       |
| Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung            | 6       |
| old—Lo Keung                           | 10      |
| Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan         | 12      |
| Indian Corn—Suk Mai                    | each 5  |
| Lettuces—Yeung Sang Chai               | 1       |
| Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai                 | 12      |
| Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai               | 8       |
| Mush Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa     | each 12 |
| Okros                                  | 12      |
| Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau          | 8       |
| Green—Sang Chong                       | 6       |
| Shanghai—Shang-hoi Chong Tau           | 6       |
| Parley—Kun Cho                         | 12      |
| Green Peas—Ching Tau                   | 12      |
| Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu                | 3       |
| Shanghai—Shang-hoi Shu Tse             | 4       |
| Japan—Yut Poon Shu Tse                 | 4       |
| American—Fa Ki Shu Tse                 | 10      |
| Foochow—Foc-chow Shu Tse               | 4       |
| Pumpkin—Tong Kwa                       | 4       |
| Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tse                 | 5       |
| Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong               | 12      |
| Sage—Tse So                            | 12      |
| Shallots—Gon Chung Tau                 | 8       |
| Spinach—Yin Chai                       | 8       |
| Tomatoes—Fan Ker                       | 8       |
| Taro—Wu Tan                            | 5       |
| Turnip, Punt (Long)—Lo Pak             | 5       |
| English—Yeung Lo Pak                   | 4       |
| Vegetable Marrow—Chit wa               | 4       |
| (American)—Kai Shu                     | 5       |
| Water Cress—Sai Yeung                  | 12      |
| Lily root—Lin Ngai                     | 8       |
| Yams—Ta Shu                            | 8       |
| English—Yeung Kan Chai                 | 12      |
| Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Oho Koo          | 35      |

## 生口

|             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| Chicken     | lb 32 |
| Capon       | 32    |
| Duck        | 18    |
| Doves       | 18    |
| Eggs        | 20    |
| Fowls       | 35    |
| Hainan      | 32    |
| Geese       | 24    |
| Pigeons     | 30    |
| Hohow       | 24    |
| Turkeys     | 60    |
| "Hen," "Na" | 45    |

## 海鮮

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Barbel                  | lb 18 |
| Bream                   | 20    |
| Canton Fresh Water Fish | 17    |
| Carp                    | 22    |
| Catfish                 | 15    |
| Codfish                 | 16    |
| Crabs                   | 24    |
| Cuttle Fish             | 18    |
| Dab                     | 14    |
| Do.                     | 15    |
| Dog Fish                | 12    |
| Eels                    | 13    |
| Fresh water             | 20    |
| Eels                    | 33    |
| Frogs                   | 45    |
| Garoupa                 | 18    |
| Gudgeon                 | 23    |
| Herrings                | 23    |
| Halibut                 | 20    |
| Labrus                  | 20    |
| Loach                   | 26    |
| Lobsters                | 30    |
| Mackerel                | 20    |
| Monk Fish               | 20    |
| Mullet                  | 20    |
| Oysters                 | 24    |
| Parrotfish              | 12    |
| Perch                   | 18    |
| Pike                    | 14    |
| Plaice                  | 23    |
| Pomfret                 | 32    |
| Pomfret                 | 32    |
| Prawns                  | 40    |
| Ray                     | 12    |
| Rock Fish               | 18    |
| Roach                   | 12    |
| Shark                   | lb 8  |
| Salmon                  | 35    |
| Skate                   | 10    |
| Shrimps                 | 24    |
| Snapper                 | 32    |
| Soles                   | 32    |
| Tench                   | 20    |
| Turbot                  | 20    |
| Turtles                 | 64    |

## 菓子

|         |        |
|---------|--------|
| Almonds | lb. 30 |
| Apples  | 20     |
| Small   | 20     |
| Custard | 20     |

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—
  - (a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lb., \$4.00
  - per lb., .08
  - (b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lb., 3.50
  - per lb., .07
2. Tinned Milk:—
  - (a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, 30
  - (b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, 25
  - (c) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.), 25
  - (d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin, 35
  - (e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin, 35
  - (f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, 20
3. Sugar:—
  - (a) Cube, (in 5 lb. tins), per tin, 1.00
  - Refined Crystallized, per lb., 12
  - Granulated, per lb., 12
  - Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb., 11
  - No. 2 quality, per lb., 10
4. Frozen Meat:—
  - (a) The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st August, 1914, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date.
5. Market Produce:—(See above)
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary cargo, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$2 in value (on which a maximum price has been fixed) shall if made on subsidiary cargo be subject to an additional charge of 7 per cent.



## DIARY OF WAR.

## Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

June 30.—Anti-Serbian Demonstrations in Vienna and Travnik.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Serbian tri-colour burned in the neighbourhood of the Serbian Legation in Vienna. The semi-official *Poste Lloyd* warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

July 9.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) says if responsibility for the murders is brought home to Serbians, Austria will have the support of the civilised world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade. The same day the *Temp*, correspondent at Belgrade states Austrian troops are concentrating on frontier.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Poste Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kragujevac.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Czar, addressing Council of Ministers, declares:—"We have stood this sort of thing for seven and a half years. This is enough." Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antivari. Panic in New York stock market. British Consols drop to 89½. Mr. Asquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Serbians destroy bridge at Semlin. Austrians bombard Serbian positions, compelling evacuation. Two Serbian steamers captured. German troops move in response to Russian advance towards Wirballen.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Serbians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed; Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 62 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed; Bank of England rate 8 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russian destroy railway bridge in Austria between Szekes and Granitz. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon.

Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate, 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxemburg.

August 3.—French papers state Britain will intervene with Expeditionary Force. German cruiser reported to be bombarding Libau. Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against G. r. an acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta. Sir Edward Grey's speech in Parliament.

August 4.—German ultimatum to Belgium. Reported Anglo-German naval battle. Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Reported that French detachment captures German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and sinks the Panther. Germans reported to have violated neutrality of Switzerland. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Lord Kitchener's departure for Egypt again cancelled.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. Bank of England rate reduced to 6 per cent. Germans repulsed by Belgians, with 8,000 casualties. Serbian volunteers cross the Save and plant flag on Austrian bank. Germany threatens Italy with war unless she supports allies. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself. Uhlans enter Liege but Belgians exterminate them. House of Commons vote additional war credit of \$100,000,000. Nineteen German warships reported sunk or captured in North Sea. Two German cruisers reported sunk in Atlantic.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Sty.

August 10.—Austrian cruisers bombard Antivari. Rupture in Franco-Austrian relations officially announced.

August 11.—Commonwealth Navy transferred to Admiralty till war ends. Announced that there are 8,000 German prisoners in Belgium. Reported that Germans desperately attacked Fort (Seraing) Liege, but were repulsed. Germans attack Mulhausen, in Alsace, compelling small French forces to retire. French remain masters in Upper Alsace. Austrian troops reported to have entered Alsace. Liege forts reported still intact. Imperial Government to withdraw troops from South Africa. Germans seize London, which is later ret occupied by Belgians. Great

response to Earl Kitchener's appeal for men.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haselen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragons annihilated. Concerted attack along Serbian frontier by 400,000 Austrians fails.

August 14.—British Fleet gradually circumscribing action of German Fleet in the Far East. Earl Roberts appointed to command Overseas Forces. Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies. Reported that German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have been purchased by Turkey.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey. Cannonade heard at Tullemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Cavalry Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—French forces drive German Army Corps from heights commanding Blamont and Oirey. Germans, fleeing before French attack at Dinant, fail to reach a bridge, fall down steep banks of the Meuse and are drowned. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budas, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Sty. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels. King George issues message to the troops. Russians occupy five points on German territory. Desultory firing between British and German warships.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant. Unrest reported in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russian cavalry rout Austrians in a five hours engagement on the Gorodok-Kazmin line. Germans re-attack Diest, bombarding town and pillaging railway station.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerschingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch,

capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges \$10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Ceylon Planters' Association gives a million lbs. of tea for the Imperial troops. Eighteen German officers and 432 men (prisoners) leave Bruges for Dunkirk, their destination being said to be England. Serbians gain complete victory over Austrians near Loznitza in a four days' battle.

August 23.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons passes war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 24.—Russians capture Goldap and Insterburg. British and French loans of \$10,000,000 to Belgium announced. Mediterranean declared free of hostile ships. Admiralty announces that Germans continue to scatter mines indiscriminately upon ordinary trade routes. Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyck. Serbians clear the country at Loznitza, Leshnitsa and Sobabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 9,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Announced that Prince Leopold Frederick, uncle of the Kaiser, was killed in action during the big battle. Belgians sally out of Antwerp and drive three German divisions back ten miles from neighbourhood of Malines. Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtau garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von

der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$27,000. Germans occupy Lunoville. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British. Women of Canada present to Admiralty a naval hospital.

August 27.—H. M. S. Highflyer sinks German armed liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Detailed report published describing the events prior to the rupture in Anglo-German relations. British marines land at Ostend. Austrians evacuate the Sanjak of Novibazar. Address moved in House of Commons expressing sympathy and admiration at Belgians' heroism.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium,

owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France. Recruiting for Earl Kitchener's second 100,000 men proceeding briskly.

August 30.—Apis, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand. Earl Kitchener makes important statement regarding position of Allies, completely disposing of alarmist reports.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Metziers. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. Announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force. French troops take offensive, compelling enemy to retreat. Germans endeavouring to cross Meuse driven back with heavy losses. General action proceeding in the district of Roerol.

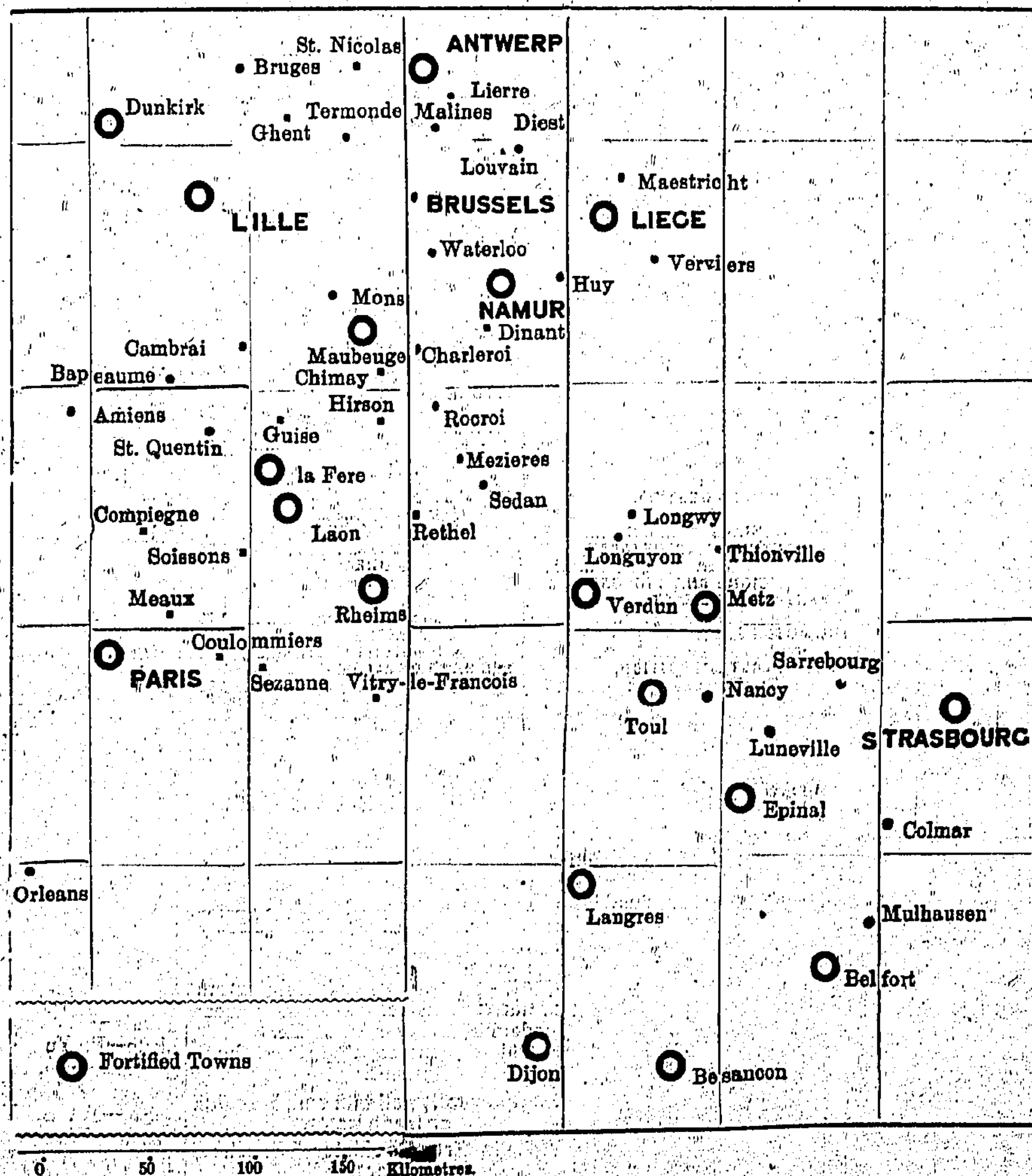
Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compienne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplane appears over Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

(Continued on Page 10.)

## THE WAR.

## Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops, and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that a general action is proceeding to the east of Paris, and that the Germans who, on Sunday, had advanced as far as Comblanchien, have been compelled to fall back. In Belgium, the Germans are reported to be advancing on Ghent. It is also announced that they have destroyed Dinant.







## THE SERBIAN ARMY.

## A Well Equipped Force.

A brief account of the Serbian military forces may not be out of place at the present moment. It must be understood, however, that there is no information available as to the progress of the organisation, as decreed last autumn, of the troops which are being raised in the newly acquired territory. These new troops can, therefore, best be referred to separately.

Under the defence law, service is for twenty-four years, viz. ten years in the first category or active army, seven years in the second category or reserve army, and seven years in the third category or garrison army. The active army is the Regular Army, in which colour service lasts for two years, followed by eight years in the reserve of the active army; this army has cadres with a reputation for strong peace establishment, like other regular armies. The reserve army has virtually no peace establishment, although its cadres are organised. The garrison army likewise has no peace establishment, and it is only formed in time of war; although it was brought to some extent into play after a time in the recent wars it need not be considered further.

Serbia, as it existed before the recent extension, is divided into five divisional districts, each producing one division of the active army and one division of the reserve army; the divisional headquarters are respectively at Belgrade, Valjevo, Kragujevac, Zaječar, and Nish. An active division on a war footing consists of sixteen battalions, four machine gun companies, a cavalry regiment of four squadrons, and nine field batteries, besides engineers and departmental corps. The active army further includes a cavalry division of sixteen squadrons and two horse artillery batteries; it also includes six field howitzer batteries and nine mountain batteries, besides garrison artillery, railway troops, and so forth. Each of the five divisions of the reserve army comprises twelve battalions, two cavalry squadrons, and nine field batteries; the reserve army also includes seven mountain batteries, and possibly some field howitzer batteries. Adding in certain reserve units, not directly available as portion of the field army, the active and reserve armies on a war footing consist altogether of 166 battalions, 47 squadrons, and 122 horse, field, mountain, and howitzer batteries, making up, with engineers, garrison artillery, and departmental troops, a total of about 230,000 men. The garrison army would probably represent about 80,000 more.

The newly-acquired territory has been divided up into five divisional districts with their headquarters at Uskub, Novibazar, Priština, Iatip, and Monastir. At present only infantry have apparently been set on foot, the idea being that each divisional district shall produce 4 regiments of 4 battalions each, making 80 battalions all told, and all forming part of the active army, i.e., consisting of men in their first ten years of service. The difficulties of making such an organisation effective are obvious, because, even if the young men reaching the military age in the autumn of 1913 has been enrolled, that only gives one annual contingent out of ten required, and the men liable to be called up for service as reservists will have had no military training, because the Turks did not (at all events until of very late years) enrol Christians. Moreover, whatever may be the case in the Uskub and Novibazar divisional districts, the bulk of the population in the others is not Serb, but mainly Bulgarian.

The Serbian infantry is armed with the Mauser, the huge captures from the Turks having probably provided enough to arm all the troops available. The batteries mostly have the Schneider Canon gun, but it seems likely that some of the batteries of the reserve army would be armed with Krupp captured from the Ottoman forces; they had older guns in 1912. The field howitzers are quite up to date, at least in the active army. As far as weapons are concerned the Serbian military forces are in fact in a very efficient condition.—*Morning Post*.

## DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from Extra).

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 85. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haeliez. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiègne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiary. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Raweraska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413.

## CONSIGNEES

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE etc.

The Steamship "MERIONETHSHIRE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th Sept. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 15th Sept. at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

JARDINE, MATTHEW &amp; CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th, September 1914.

## SILIMPOON COAL.

## BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates

at

SANDAKAN &amp; SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling

for bunker coal exclusively are

exempt from all shipping dues

and charges.

A. BUNE.

## POST OFFICE.

The undermentioned Homeward Siberian Mails despatched from Hongkong before the War have reached London:—

| Date of despatch. | Per s.s.    | Date of Arrival London. |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| July 22nd         | R. of India | Aug. 27th               |
| " 22nd            | Yorok       | " 27th                  |
| " 23rd            | Korea       | Aug. 28th               |
| " 23rd            | Kanhow      | " 28th                  |
| " 27th            | Paul Leont  | " 28th                  |

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The Salsette, with the English Mail left Singapore on Monday, the 7th inst., at noon and may be expected to arrive here on Saturday, the 12th inst., at daylight. This packet brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all-sea route on the 5th ult. and for despatch overland on the 11th ult.

## MAILS DUE.

English, Salsette, 11th inst.

## MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Straits &amp; India via Calcutta—Per SWISS, 10th inst., 5 p.m.

## TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy &amp; Foochow—Per HAITAN, 11th Sept., 9 a.m.

Shanghai &amp; N. China—Per KWONG-SANG, 11th Sept., 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy &amp; Foochow—Per KALIO MARU, 11th inst., noon.

## SATURDAY, 12th Sept.

Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Japan, Egypt, Europe via Brindisi—Per SARDINIA, 12th Sept., 10 a.m.

The Parcel Mails will be closed on Friday the 11th inst. at 5 p.m.

Straits, India via Calcutta—Per YAT-SHING, 12th inst., noon.

Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 12th inst., noon.

Shanghai &amp; North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per ANHUI, 12th inst., 4 p.m.

[To make connection with the Peking-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday the 17th September.]

Tientsin—Per CHEONGSHING, 12th 4 p.m.

Shanghai &amp; N. China—Per TAKSANG, 12th Sept., 4 p.m.

## SUNDAY, 13th Sept.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 13th Sept., 8 a.m.

## MONDAY, 14th Sept.

Ningpo, Shanghai &amp; North China—Per FASHING, 14th inst., 4 p.m.

## TUESDAY, 15th Sept.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui—Per DAIGI M., Sept. 15th, 10 a.m.

Batavia, Samarang &amp; Sourabaya—Per TUBODAS, 15th inst., noon.

Philippine Is.—Per TAIMING, 15th Sept., 2 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 16th Sept., 8 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, Nagasaki, Victoria &amp; Tacoma (Europe via Siberia)—Per MEXICO M., 16th Sept., 1 p.m.

[To make connection with the Peking-Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday the 21st inst.]

## THURSDAY, 17th Sept.

Wei-hai-wei &amp; Tientsin—Per KUEI CHOW, 17th Sept., 10 a.m.

## FRIDAY, 18th Sept.

Swatow, Amoy &amp; Foochow—Per HAITAN, 18th Sept., 9 a.m.

## TUESDAY, 22nd Sept.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania &amp; New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per TAIYUAN, 22nd Sept., 10 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 22nd Sept., 2 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, Nagasaki, Victoria B.O. &amp; East Asia, (Europe via Siberia)—Per AWA MARU, 22nd inst., 2 p.m.

[To make connection with the Peking-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 28th September.]

## WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept.

Straits &amp; Ceylon—Per KASHIMA M., 23rd Sept., 8 a.m.

## THURSDAY, 25th Sept.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania &amp; New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per ST. ANSANG, 25th Sept., 9 a.m.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 10th Sept.—Swatow, 9th Sept. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Nichijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,427, I. Sone, 9th inst.—Nagasaki, Japan, Coal—M. B. G. K.

Socotra, Br. s.s. 3,894, R. P. Stevenson, 9th inst.—Keelung, 7th inst. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Taichun, Chinese s.s. 1,216, R. J. Faramore, 10th inst.—Tientsin, 30th ult. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Mexican Prince, Br. s.s. 1,833, R. Macdonald, 9th inst.—Mororan, 29th ult. Bullast—A. B. & Co.

Salahadj, Dut. s.s. 1,235, J. Libera, 9th inst.—Newchwang, 2nd inst. Ballast—A. P. Co.

Cranley, Br. s.s. 2,903, A. Henderson, 10th inst.—Manila, Gen.—Carmichael.

## DEPARTED.

September 9.

Kamo Maru for Straits & Ceylon

Sungking for Haiphong via Pakhoi

Sohe Maru for Anping via Swatow

Telemachus for Saigon

Prometheus for Bangkok

Kashin for Canton

Chiyeon for Canton

Haimun for Swatow

Standard for Bangkok via Swatow

Kenkou Maru No. 12 for Milke

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

September 9.

Kwang Chau Wan for K. C. Wan

Merionethshire for Vancouver via Shanghai

Huefor Haiphong via K. C. Wan

September 10.

Salahadj for Singapore

Socotra for London via Singapore

Kanhow for Shanghai

Taichun for Canton

Kutsang for Kobe via Shanghai

Sungking for Haiphong via Holhow

Hild for Bangkok

## SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 21 July.

Arrivals from China—Aganper, P. Ludwig, Arabia, Nordmeyer.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Brasilia, Cordillere, Goeben, Hitachi Maru, Indrani, Kashima Maru, Nippon, Orestes, Giam.

London, 24 July.

Arrivals from China—Africa, Cathay.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Perseus, Phœbus.

London, 28 July.

Arrival from China—Hitachi Maru.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Benarty, Canton, Glenroy, Maehoon, Myrmidon, Nubia, Peking, Sverdrup, Sithonsia, Nellore.

London, 31 July.

Arrivals from China: Achilles, Brasilia, Challenger, Bulow, Goeben.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Miyasaki Maru, Aseno Rickmers, Helgoland, Doucillon, Keemu.

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st Sept., 1914.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

| Tiam      | 1913   | 1914   |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| 1st July  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st Aug.  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st Sept. | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st Oct.  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st Nov.  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st Dec.  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st Jan.  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st Feb.  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st Mar.  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st Apr.  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st May   | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st June  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st July  | 407.00 | 407.00 |

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS.

| Tiam      | 1913   | 1914   |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| 1st July  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st Aug.  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st Sept. | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st Oct.  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st Nov.  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st Dec.  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st Jan.  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st Feb.  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st Mar.  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st Apr.  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st May   | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st June  | 407.00 | 407.00 |
| 1st July  | 407.00 | 407.00 |

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions of gallons during the month of Aug., 1914.

| Consumption | 1913   | 1914   |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| 1st July    | 181.30 | 177.70 |
| 1st Aug.    | 181.30 | 177.70 |
| 1st Sept.   | 181.30 | 177.70 |
| 1st Oct.    | 181.30 | 177.70 |
| 1st Nov.    | 181.30 | 177.70 |
| 1st Dec.    | 181.30 | 177.70 |
| 1st Jan.    | 181.30 | 177.70 |
| 1st Feb.    | 181.30 | 177.70 |
| 1st Mar.    | 181.30 | 177.70 |
| 1st Apr.    | 181.30 | 177.70 |
| 1st May     | 181.30 | 177.70 |
| 1st June    | 181.30 | 177.70 |
| 1st July    | 181.30 | 177.70 |

Constant supply in the district during the month of Aug., in both years 1913 and 1914.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

| Kowloon   | 1913   | 1914   |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| 1st July  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Aug.  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Sept. | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Oct.  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Nov.  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Dec.  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Jan.  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Feb.  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Mar.  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Apr.  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st May   | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st June  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st July  | 101.00 | 101.00 |

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS.

| Kowloon   | 1913   | 1914   |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| 1st July  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Aug.  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Sept. | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Oct.  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Nov.  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Dec.  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Jan.  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Feb.  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Mar.  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Apr.  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st May   | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st June  | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st July  | 101.00 | 101.00 |

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions of gallons during the month of Aug., 1914.

| Consumption | 1913   | 1914   |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| 1st July    | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Aug.    | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Sept.   | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Oct.    | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Nov.    | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Dec.    | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Jan.    | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Feb.    | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Mar.    | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st Apr.    | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st May     | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st June    | 101.00 | 101.00 |
| 1st July    | 101.00 | 101.00 |

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department.

A. F. CHURCHILL.

Water Authority.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 10th at 12.35—Pressure has increased slightly over Annam and the Philippines. It increased moderately at Hongkong till 3 a.m. and has since been slowly decreasing.

An anticyclone is still shown in the Pacific to the east of Japan. The typhoon now dominates the map. At 6 a.m. this morning the centre was a little to the north of Naha, moving N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

| District                                        | Forecast.                         |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood                    | N. to N.W. winds, moderate; fine. |
| 2 Formosa Channel                               | The same as No. 1.                |
| 3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamooks | The same as No. 1.                |
| 4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan  | The same as No. 1.                |

China Coast Meteorological Register. 10th Sept., a.m.

|                                                         |   |                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 2 Formosa Channel.....                                  | } | The same<br>as No. 1. |
| 3 South coast of China be-<br>tween H.K. and Lamooks... |   |                       |
| 5 South coast of China be-<br>tween H.K. and Hainan...  | } | The same<br>as No. 1. |
|                                                         |   |                       |
| China Coast Meteorological Register.                    |   |                       |
| 10th Sept. a.m.                                         |   |                       |